A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF London-Derry.

By the Reverend Mr. *George Walker*, Rector of *Donaghmoore* in the County of *Tirone*, and late Governor of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

The Third Edition Corrected.

LONDON,
Printed for *Robert Clavel*, and *Ralph Simpson*, in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCLXXXIX.

[illegible] published, A new and exact Map of *London-derry*, and [illegible] with great Exactness, by Captain *Macculloch*, who was there during the Siege. Price 6 d. Sold by *Robert Clavel*, and *Ralph Simpson*.

Licenſed,

BY Command of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury, Principal Secretary of State.

Nov. 17.
1689.

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A TRUE

ACCOUNT

OF THE

SIEGE

OF

London-Derry.

07—1327

TO

Their Sacred MAJESTIES,

William and Mary,

KING and QUEEN

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, and *IRELAND.*

May it pleaſe Your Majeſties,

NExt to the Pleaſure of doing well, there is no greater ſatisfaction than where the Performance meets with a favourable reception from thoſe for whoſe ſake it is deſigned. I thank God I have this double Comfort in the Teſtimony of a good Conſcience, and Your Majeſties Gracious Acceptance of the poor ſervices God enabled me to doe for your Majeſties Intereſt, and the Safety of thoſe Proteſtants, whom the Fury of the *Papiſts* drove into *London-Derry.*

Nor am I more pleaſed with Your Majeſties Royal Bounty to me, much above not only my Merit, but Expectation, than with Your Majeſties Tenderneſs for my Poor Fellow Sufferers and Partners in that Action, whom I doubt not but Your Majeſties will find as brave

in

in the Field, and in taking other Towns, as in defending that, which neither the Number, nor Rage of their Enemies without, nor those more cruel Ones within, of Famine and Sickness, could ever make them think of Surrendring. The Part I Acted in this Service might more properly have been done by other hands; but that Necessity which threw it upon me, will I hope justifie me before God and the World, from the irregularity of interessing my self in such an Affair, for which I was neither by Education or Function qualified; Especially since the necessity which called me to it, was no sooner over, than I resigned more chearfully than ever I undertook the Employment, that I might apply my self to the Plow to which I had put my Hand. I am not at all angry with the Reflexions that some make, as they think, to my Disparagement; because all they say of this kind, gives God the greater Honour, in whose Almighty Hand no instrument is weak, in whose Presence no Flesh must glory. But as the whole Conduct of this matter must be ascribed to Providence alone, as it ought, this should then give them occasion to consider that God has Espoused your Majesties Cause, and Fights your Battels, and for the Protestant Religion; and by making use of a poor Minister, the unworthiest of the whole Communion, of which he is a Member, would intimate to the World, by what Hand he will defend and maintain both your Majesties Interest, and the Religion you have delivered from those that were ready to swallow both up. That

The Epiſtle Dedicatory.

That which I here preſume to lay at Your Majeſties Feet, is indeed very unfit for Your Royal View; but that ſince Importunity would have it publick, I thought it Sacrilege to entitle any other to the Copy, than thoſe to whom the Original was devoted. The Picture cannot be commended for the Workmanſhip, but it may poſſibly be the more acceptable, for that becauſe more reſembling the Life from which 'tis drawn: There is little Skill, or Art, in either, but there are Ornaments much more valuable in both, natural Simplicity, Sincerity, and a plain Truth, In which character I humbly beg Your Majeſties will always conſider, and accept of the Endeavours of

Your Majeſties moſt Obliged,

Moſt Faithfull, and moſt Obedient

Subject and Servant,

George Walker.

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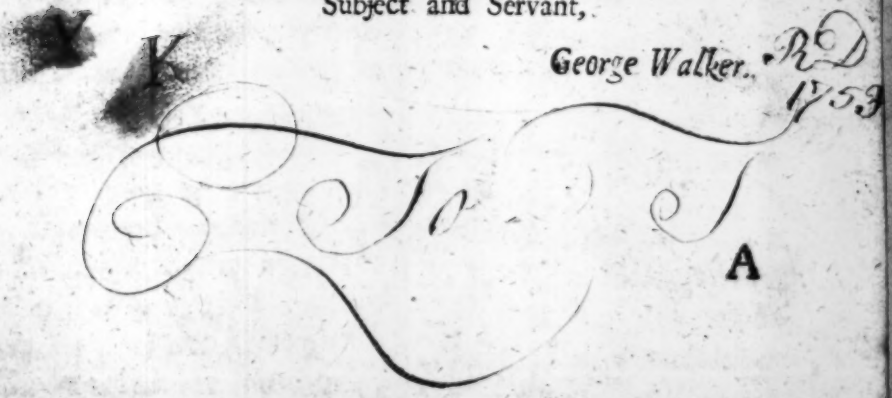
1753



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Roger Dixons

Roger Dixon

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A Deſcription of the CITY of London-Derry.

THE Form of the Town comes ſomewhat near an *Oblong* or long Square; and its Situation lengthways, is *N. W.* and *S. E.* or a Diagonal drawn from the Church through the Market-houſe, to the Magazine, is near upon a *N.* and *S.* Line.

The Length of the Town through the middle from *Ship-key gate* to *Biſhops-gate*, is about 300 Paces, or 1500 Feet. The Wall on the *W.* ſide the Town 320 Paces; the Wall on the *E.* about 380.

The Breadth at the *N. W.* End 140; at the *S. E.* End 120; from *Butchers-gate* to *Ferry-key-gate*, where the Town is Broadeſt, 180 Paces.

The Wall is generally 7 or 8 Foot thick; but the out-ſide Wall of Stone, or Battlements above the *Terra-plene*, is not more than two Foot in thickneſs.

The Four Corners have each of them a Baſtion; on the long ſide to the *Weſt*-ward are two other Baſtions; and on the ſide to the *Eaſt*-ward, one Baſtion, one Demi-baſtion, and two other Works which are commonly call'd Flat-forms.

There are Four Gates; *Biſhops-gate* at the *S. E.* End, *Ship-key-gate* at the End oppoſite to it: *Butchers-gate* at the *N. E.* Side, and *Ferry-key-gate* over againſt it.

In the middle of the Town is a *Square*, call'd the *Diamond*; where the *Market-Houſe* ſtands (during the Siege, turn'd into a *Guard-Houſe*.)

Near the *S. W.* end of the Town, ſtands the Church; on the top whereof, being a flat Roof, were placed two of our Guns, which were of great Uſe in annoying the Enemy. In the *S. E.* Angle of the Town, was the principal Magazine. within the Town alſo were ſeveral Wells: and before *Biſhops-gate* was a *Ravelin* built by Coll *Lunds*; and the Ground on forwards to the *Wind-mill hill*, was taken in by the Beſieged to the Diſtance of 100 Paces from the Town, and about the ſame Diſtance acroſs from the River; and for fear this Ground ſhould be taken from the Beſieged by the Enemy, another Line was induſtriouſly drawn from the *S. W.* Quarter of the Town, to the River, to ſecure their Retreat.

The Number of Guns planted on the Baſtions and Lines, was 8 *Sakers* and 12 *Demi-culverins*.

The whole Town ſtands upon an eaſy Aſcent, and expoſed moſt of the Houſes to the Enemies Guns.

A Diary of the SIEGE of *LONDON-DERRY*.

BEing prevail'd on, to give an Account of the Siege of *London-Derry*, it is convenient, by way of preliminary, to take notice how that Town came to be out of the Hands of the *Irish*, when all places of the Kingdom of any ſtrength or conſideration were poſſeſſed by them. It pleaſed God ſo to infatuate the Councils of my Lord *Tyrconnel*, that when the three Thouſand Men were ſent to *England* to aſſiſt his Maſter againſt the Invaſion of the Prince of *Orange*, he took particular care to ſend away the whole Regiment Quartered in and about this City; he ſoon ſaw his Error, and endeavoured to repair it, by Commanding my Lord *Antrim* to Quarter there with his Regiment, conſiſting of a numerous Swarm of *Irish* and *Highlanders*; upon the 6*th*. of *December*, they were on their March in and about *New-Town* (a Market-Town belonging to Col. *George Philips*, 12 Miles diſtant from *Derry*) Col. *Philips* having notice of this, and joining with it the apprehenſions they were under, of a general Inſurrection of the *Iriſh* intended on the 9*th*. of *December*, and conſidering that *Derry* as well as other places was to be preſently poſſeſſed by the *Iriſh*, and having ſeveral Informations brought him, and ſome taken before him that gave ſome credit to the Fear and Jealouſies they were under, and encreaſed his ſuſpicion of ſome damnable Deſign againſt the *Britiſh* of thoſe parts; He immediately diſpatches a Letter to Alderman *Norman*, giving an Account of theſe Matters, and his Opinion of them, and impor-

turning him to consult with the sober People of the Town, and to set out the Danger of admitting such Guests among them: The next day he sent an Express, advising him to cause the Gates of the City to be shut, and assured them he would be with them with his Friends the day following, and would stand by them and serve them to the hazard of his Life and Fortune. Alderman *Norman* and the rest of the graver Citizens were under great Disorder and Consternation, and knew not what to resolve upon. One of the Companies was already in view of the Town, and two of the Officers within it, but the younger sort who are seldom so dilatory in their Resolutions, got together, run in all hast to the Main-Guard, snatcht up the Keys, and immediately shut up all the Four Gates, and the Magazine. On the 9*th* day, Col. *Philips* comes into *London-derry*, he had been Governour of that Town, as also of the Fort of *Culmore* in King *Charles*'s time, and therefore the Inhabitants desire him to resume the Government, and immediately delivered him the Keys of the Gates and the Magazine: He being well acquainted with proceedings in *England*, with the Advice of the Gravest sort, dispatches Mr. *David Kerns* as their Agent thither, to represent their Condition and Resolutions, and to procure some speedy Relief.

News being carried to *Dublin* of this Revolt, as they call'd it, the Lord *Montjoy* with his Lieutenant-Collonel *Lundy* and six Companies, are sent down to reduce the Place. The Governour had already form'd Eight Companies of good effectual Men in the City, and Armed them out of the Stores, and with some Management, quieted all Factions and Tumults, and reduced all things to good Order, so that all were Unanimously resolved to stand it out till they received a Return to their Address sent into *England*. My Lord

Montjoy

Montjoy appears before the Town; his Intereſt among us, and the conſideration of our own Circumſtances, that there was no appearance of any ſudden Relief from *England*, no Proviſions in the Town, and (which was worſt of all) but two Barrels of Powder in the Magazine, which my Lord *Montjoy* muſt needs underſtand, being Maſter of the Ordnance; made it thought moſt adviſeable to liſten to a Treaty; ſo the Governour with the Conſent of the City-Council agreed upon certain Capitulations; that only two Companies ſhould enter the Town, and they to be all Proteſtants, and that the Town-Companies ſhould be allow'd to keep their Arms, and to do Duty with the others, & that no ſtranger is to be admitted into the City, without Licenſe from the Governour and Sheriffs. Having obtained Conditions of ſo eaſy a Nature, and of ſo probable Advantage to the Town, they receiv'd my Lord *Montjoy*, who made Lieutenant-Collonel *Lundy*, Governour of the Town.

The Gentlemen of the other Parts of the *North* of *Ireland*, being well acquainted with the Proceedings at *Dublin*; that particularly, Commiſſions were given out to raiſe many Thouſands of *Iriſh*, all over the Kingdom; and all to be Maintained at the Expence of their Officers (who were not able to Support themſelves) for the ſpace of three Months. They were with good reaſon equally apprehenſive, this was not intended for their Safety or Advantage; and therefore they generally reſolved to put themſelves in the beſt Poſture they could to Defend themſelves againſt any inconveniences ſuch Methods might bring upon them: They had ſeveral Conſultations with their Neighbours, and ſome Great Men were not wanting in their Advice and Encouragement. One left ſome Inſtructions with Mr. *George Walker* Rector of

Do-

Donaghmore in the County of *Tyrone*, recommending the neceſſity of Securing *Dungannon* by a Garriſon of their own, and of Victualling that Town; in order to which, Mr. *Walker* ſaw it not only excuſeable, but neceſſary to concern himſelf, and raiſe Men, out of which he form'd a Regiment, and to apply what Intereſt he could make towards the Preſervation of that Town. *Gordon O Neale*, obſerving thoſe Preparations, ſends his Prieſt to inquire into the meaning of them, which was readily interpreted to him: *So many* Iriſh *were Arm'd in the Country, they thought fit to put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence againſt the Danger they ſaw themſelves Expoſed to.* The Men complain of want of Powder, but by the Contrivance of their Officer, a Bag of *Muſtard-Seed* was laid upon the Carriages, which by its reſemblance, eaſily obtained the Credit of a Bag of Powder, and immediately gave motion to the Souldiers.

In order to Settle a Correſpondence with *London-Derry*, Mr. *Walker* Rides to that Town, and Conſults Collonel *Lundy*. The Opinion they had of his Experience in War, and Zeal for the Cauſe they were to Maintain, gave all People great Expectation from his Conduct; he Approves and Encourages the Deſign, ſends two Files of his Diſciplin'd Men to *Dungannon*, and afterwards two Troops of *Dragoons*.

March 14. Orders are ſent to Col. *Steward* (who was very conſiderable among us) from Col. *Lundy*, that the Garriſon at *Dungannon* ſhould break up; ſome conſidering the Advantagious Situation of the Place, and the great quantity of Proviſions already laid in, and the conſequence of leaving both, to give ſtrength to their Enemies, ſhew'd ſome unwillingneſs to comply with Commands ſo different from the Meaſures they had hitherto purſued; but at laſt, agreed to March to

Colrain

Colrain or *Derry* according to Collonel *Lundy*'s Orders.

March 17. We March'd as far as *Strabane*, and there met our Order from Collonel *Lundy* to return to *Omagh*, and the *Raſh*. Five Companies of the above Regiment are Quartered at *Raſh*, under Command of Mr. *Walker*; and five at *Omagh*, Commanded by Lieutenant-Collonel *Mervin*: A Fortnight after, we receiv'd a Potent to March to St. *Johnſtown*, five Miles from *Derry*.

March 20. Captain *James Hamilton* Arrived from *England*, with Ammunition and Arms, 480 Barrels of Powder, and Arms for 2000 Men, and a Commiſſion from the King and Queen for Col. *Lundy* to be Governour of the City, together with Inſtructions to ſwear all Officers Military and Civil, and aſſurance of ſpeedy Supplies from *England*. The King and Queen are publickly Proclaimed with great Joy and Solemnity. About this time the *Iriſh* made a deſcent into *Ulſter*, and drove great Numbers of poor Proteſtants before them, who took ſhelter in *Colrain* and *London-Derry*.

March 23. Col. *Philips* is ſent to *England* with an Addreſs to the King, and to Sollicit a ſpeedy Supply.

Col. *Lundy* goes to *Colrain* to give his Advice and Aſſiſtance to that place. The reſt of this Month, and the beginning of the next, is ſpent in Preparations againſt the Enemy; they had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Colrain*, & drove all before them till they came to *Clody*-Bridge, of which I ſhall give this ſhort Account.

April 13. Mr. *Walker* receiving Intelligence, that the Enemy was drawing towards *Derry*, he Rides in all haſt thither, and gives Col. *Lundy* an Account of it, but the Collonel believed it only a falſe Alarm; Mr. *Walker* returns from him to *Lyfford*, where he joined Col. *R. Croſton*; the Enemy come to *Clody-ford*; all Night long the Enemy and We fired at one another; and in the Morning, Mr. *Walker* took his Poſt at the long Cawſey

as.

as Commanded by Col. *Lundy*, leaving Col. *Crofton* to maintain the Poſt againſt the Enemy, which he performed with good Reſolution.

The Souldiers having ſpent all their Ammunition, *viz.* three Charges of Powder a man, are forced to give way; Major *Stroud* rallies the Horſe in order, to bring off the Foot: The Regiment at the *Long-Cawſy* was in ſome danger, having ſtaid too long, expecting Orders, but got off under the ſhelter of ſome Horſe, & followed the Army, which was 10000 ſtrong, and make good their Retreat to *Derry*; Col. *Lundy* and ſeveral of Quality being then at the Head of them. Mr. *Walker* found the Gates ſhut againſt him and his Regiment, and ſtaid all Night without the Gates; next day with much difficulty and ſome violence upon the Centry they got in: Mr. *Walker* waited on Col. *Lundy*, and preſs'd the taking the Field; but he not being ſatisfied with the behaviour of his Army the day before, gave Advice of a different Nature, which did not agree with Mr. *Walkers* Sentiments, who thought himſelf obliged to ſtand by his Men that he had brought from their own homes, and not to Expoſe them again to the Enemy, by diſmiſſing them.

April 15. Col. *Cunningham* and Col. *Richards* came into the Lough from *England*, with two Regiments and other Neceſſaries for Supply of *Derry*.

There were ſeveral remarkable Paſſages might be here inſerted, relating to thoſe that came from *Drumore* and *Colrain*; but as I would not reproach any, ſo I cannot do right to all; and whatever miſ-fortune the difficulty of thoſe places brought upon them, the behaviour of ſuch of them as ſtaid in the Garriſon of *Derry*, ſets them above Apologys for any miſcarriage; for certainly there could not be better Men in the World; and many of thoſe that left us, have been expoſed to Cenſure; but I hope the World will be ſo juſt, not to give Characters from things done in ſuch a confuſion.

April

April 17. Upon the News of King *James*'s Army being on their March towards *London-derry*, Colonel *Lundy*, our Governour, thought fit to call a Councel; and that Col. *Cuningham*, and Col. *Richards*, that were ſent from *England*, to our Aſſiſtance, ſhould be Members of it; accordingly they met, and with other Gentlemen equally unacquainted with the Condition of the Town, or the Inclination and Reſolution of the People, they make this following Order.

Upon inquiry it appears, That there is not Proviſion in the Garriſon of London-derry, *for the preſent Garriſon, and the two Regiments on Board, for above a Week, or Ten Days at moſt, and it appearing that the Place is not tenable againſt a well appointed Army; Therefore it is concluded upon, and reſolv'd, That it is not convenient for His Majeſties Service, but the contrary, to land the two Regiments under Col.* Cuningham *& Col.* Richards, *their Command now on Board in the River of* Lough-foyle.—*That conſidering the preſent Circumſtances of Affairs, & the likelihood the Enemy will ſoon poſſeſs themſelves of this place, it is thought moſt convenient, that the principal Officers ſhall privately withdraw themſelves, as well for their own preſervation, as in hopes that the Inhabitants, by a timely Capitulation, may make terms the better with the Enemy; and that this we Judge moſt convenient for His Majeſties Service, as the preſent State of Affairs now is.*

After this Reſolution, an Inſtrument was prepar'd to be Subſcribed by the Gentlemen of the Councel, and to be ſent to King *James*, who was advanced in Perſon with his Army as far as St. *John*'s Town; it was recommended with this Encouragement; *There was no doubt, but upon ſurrender of the Town, King* James *would Grant a General Pardon, and Order Reſtitution of all that had been Plund'd from them.* Some Gentlemen were influenced by theſe conſiderations to ſubſcribe, others did not only refuſe but began to conceive ſome Jealouſies of their Governour; and ſome, tho' they did but gueſs at their proceedings, expreſs'd themſelves after a ruder manner, threatning to hang both the Governour and his Councel. Captain *White* is

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ſent out to the King, to receive propoſals from him; and it was at the ſame time agreed with Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, that he ſhould not march the Army within four Miles of the Town.

Notwithſtanding which, King *James* having ſome confidence given him, that the Town, upon His Majeſties approach, would undoubtedly ſurrender to him; and that the very ſight of ſo formidable an Army would fright them into a Compliance: Upon the 18*th*. of *April* Advances, with his Army, before our Walls, with Flying Colours; His Majeſty thinking it diſcretion, to uſe the ſhelter of a Party of Horſe on South-end of *Derry*-Hill, the more ſafely to obſerve what ſalutation His Forces had from the Garriſon.

Orders were given, that none ſhould dare to fire till the King's Demands were firſt known, by another Meſſenger to be ſent to His Majeſty for that purpoſe; but our men on the Walls, wondering to ſee Lieut. Gen. *Hamelton* (contrary to his Engagement, not to come within four Miles of the Town) approaching our Walls in ſuch order, they imagining they were by ſome means or other betray'd, thought it reaſonable to conſider their own ſafety, and to keep the Enemy at diſtance, by firing their Guns upon them, which they accordingly did.

The Enemy that were great ſtrangers to this ſort of exerciſe, upon this could not be kept in any order by their Officers, but ſome took to their heels, others with leſs Labour could hide themſelves, and a great many were kill'd. King *James* did ſhew himſelf in ſome diſorder, and much ſurpriſed to find the behaviour of his Army, as well as of the Beſieged, ſo different from the character he had receiv'd of both; ſome were apprehenſive of the King's diſpleaſure upon ſuch a diſappointment, and ſent Arch-Deacon *Hamilton*, and Mr. *Nevil*, to beg His Majeſties pardon for having drawn His Majeſty into ſo dangerous and unſucceſsful an undertaking, and to ſignify to him the difficulty of commanding or perſwading ſo tumultuous and untractable a Rabble, to any moderation or complyance; but if His Majeſty drew off his Army, till thoſe Gentlemen return'd, and brought aſſu-

rance

rance of His Majesties presence with it (of which some question was yet made) they doubted not but they could bring them to a better understanding.

This evening King *James* retired with his Army to St. *John's*-Town. In the mean time Mr. *Muckridge* the Town-Clark sees it absolutely necessary, to give some intimation of Proceedings at the Council of War, which (tho' every mans concern) care was taken not to make too publick, *viz.* That Colonel *Cuningham*, his Ships, Men, and Provision should return to *England*, and all Gentlemen and others in Arms should quit the Garrison, and goe along with him: this discovery occasion'd great uneasines and disorder in the Town, which had like to have had very ill effects upon the Governour and some of his Council, it did also add much to the rage and violence of the Garrison, when they heard some wrong had been done my Lord *Kingston* and his Party, by the indirect measures of some within our Walls; their concern for him being as great as their expectations from him.

The Governour and his Council finding themselves of little interest in the Town, and that they could not be further serviceable, &c. thought fit to retire, and not to press the matter further. Some of the Gentlemen left us in all this confusion, and made their escape to the Ships at *Kilmore*, tho' not without some hazard; for the Souldiers were under great discontent, to find themselves deserted by those that engaged them in the difficulties they were then under, and were not easily kept from expressing it with violence upon some Persons; but it was the care of others to keep them in temper, and from those outrages, as well as to support them against such discouragements.

Sir *Arthur Royden* protested against the proceedings of the Council, and would not have left the Town, but that he was dangerously sick, and was forc'd from us by the advice of his Physitian, and his Friends.

Governour *Laundy* could not so easily make his escape, being conceiv'd more obnoxious than any of the rest, but found it convenient to keep his Chamber; a Council being appointed,

Mr. *Walker* and Major *Baker* meeting him there, desired him to continue his Government; and that he might be assur'd of all the assistance they could give him; but he positively refused to concern himself any further. The Commission he bore, as well as their respect for his Person, made it a duty in them to contribute all they could to his safety; and therefore, finding him desirous to escape the danger of such a Tumult, they suffered him to disguise himself, and in a sally, for the relief of *Culmore*, to pass in a Boat with a load of Match on his back, from whence he got to the Shipping.

April 19. The Garrison seeing they were deserted, and left without a Governour, and having resolv'd to maintain the Town, and to defend it against the Enemy, they considered of some Person they could have confidence in, to direct them in the management of this Affair, and unanimously resolv'd to choose Mr. *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, to be their Governours dureing the Seige; but these Gentlemen considering the importance, as well as the uncertainty of such an Office, acquainted, by Letter, Col. *Cuningham* (whose business they thought it was to take care of them) with this matter, and desired him to undertake the Charge; but he being obliged, by his instructions, to obey the Orders of Collonel *Lundy*, thought fit to take other measures. They then accepted the Government of the Garrison. These Gentlemen chose Eight Collonels, and Regimented the men in this order:

Col. *Walker* 15 Companies.
Colonel *Baker* 25 Companies.
Col. *Crofton* 12 Comp.
Col. *Michelturn* 17 Comp. formerly Col. *Skivingtons* Regiment.
Col. *Lance* 13 Comp.
Col. *Mountro* 13 Comp. formerly Col. *Whitneys*.
Col. *Hamil*. 14 Comp.
Col. *Murrey* 8 Comp.

In all 117 Companies, each Comp. consisting of 60 Men.
In all 7020 Men, 341 Officers.

This

This was our complement after having form'd our ſelves, as above mentioned; but the Number of Men, Women and Children in the Town, was about Thirty thouſand. Upon a Declaration of the Enemy to Receive and Protect all that would deſert us, and return to their dwellings, Ten Thouſand left us; after that many more grew weary of us, and Seven thouſand died of Diſeaſes.

The ſame day our Governours view the Stores, and give other neceſſary Orders and directions: In the mean time they obſerve the motion of the Enemy, and that their Guns were ſo placed, that they could not draw out to their uſual place of exerciſing, therefore they divide the Outline into Eight parts; each Regiment had its own ground, and each Company knew their own Baſtion. The Drummers were all enjoyned to quarter in one houſe, ſo that on the leaſt notice they repair'd to the reſpective poſt of the Company they belong'd to; and upon all Alarms, without any parademg, all officers and private men came into their own ground and places, without the leaſt diſorder or confuſion.

There were Eighteen Clergy men in the Town of the Communion of the Church, who in their turns, when they were not in Action, had Prayers and Sermon every day; the Seven Nonconforming Miniſters were equally careful of their people, and kept them very obedient and quiet, much different from the behaviour of their Brother Mr. *Osborn*, who was a ſpy upon the whole North, imployed by my Lord *Tyrconnel*, and Mr. *Hewſon*, who was very troubleſome, and would admit none to fight for the *Proteſtant Religion* till they had firſt taken the Covenant.

After injoyning all parties to forget their diſtinctions, and to joyn as one man, in defence of the intereſt of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, and the *Proteſtant Religion*, againſt the Enemies of both; we betake our ſelves, in the firſt place, by order, to our ſeveral Devotions, and recommend our ſelves, and the Cauſe we undertook, to the Protection and Care of the Almighty; for we might then truly ſay, with the Church in the *Liturgy*, *there is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou,*

O God. It did beget some disorder amongst us, & confusion, when we look'd about us, and saw what we were doing; our Enemies all about us and our Friends running away from us; a Garrison we had compos'd of a number of poor people, frightned from their own homes, and seem'd more fit to hide themselves, than to face an Enemy; when we consider'd we had no Persons of any Experience in War among us, and those very Persons that were sent to assist us, had so little confidence in the Place, that they no sooner saw it, but they thought fit to leave it: that we had but few Horse to Sally out with, and no Forage; no Engineers to Instruct us in our Works; no Fire-works, not as much as a Hand-Granado to annoy the Enemy; not a Gun well mounted in the whole Town; that we had so many Mouths to feed, and not above ten days Provision for them, in the Opinion of our former Governours; that every day several left us, and gave constant intelligence to the Enemy; that they had so many opportunities to divide us, and so often endeavour'd it, and to betray the Governours; that they were so Numerous, so Powerful and Well appointed an Army, that in all human probability we could not think our selves in less danger, than the *Israelites* at the *Red Sea.*

When we considered all this, it was obvious enough what a dangerous undertaking we had ventur'd upon; but the Resolution and Courage of our people, and the necessity we were under, and the great confidence and dependance among us on God Almighty, that he would take care of us, and preserve us, made us overlook all those difficulties. And God was pleased to make us the happy instruments of preserving this Place, and to him we give the Glory, and no one need goe about to undervalue or lessen those he was pleas'd to choose for so great a work; we do allow our selves to be as unfit for it as they can make us, and that God has only Glorified himself in working so great a wonder *with his own right hand, and his holy arm getting himself the Victory*

April 20. A part of the Enemy march'd towards *Peny-burn* hill,

hill, a place about a Mile distant from the Town *N. B. E.* on the side of the River, there they pitch'd their Tents, & by that means hinder'd all passage to, & correspondence with, *Culmore*.

We sent Mr. *Bennet* out of the Garrison, with Orders to go to *England*, and to give account of our Resolutions to defend the Town against the Enemy. Our men were order'd to fire after him, that the Enemy might think he had deserted us.

This day my Lord *Strabane* came up to our Walls, makeing us many Proposals, and offering his Kings Pardon, Protection and Favour, if we would surrender the Town; but these fine words had no place with the Garrison. At that very time of his Capitulating with us, we observ'd the Enemy using that opportunity to draw their Canon to a convenient stand, we therefore desired his Lordship to withdraw, otherwise we would make bold to fire at his Lordship; his Lordship continued in his Complements, till we plainly told him, we would never deliver the Town to any but K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, or their order. My Lord having ended all his Insinuations, found himself at last obliged to retire.

Several Trumpets were likewise sent to us from the Enemy, but with as little success.

April 21. The Enemy placed a *Demi-culverin*, 180 Perches distant from the Town, *E. B. N.* on the other side the water: they play'd at the houses in the Town, but did little or no mischief only to the Market-house.

This day our Men Sallied out, as many as pleased, and what Officers were at leasure, not in any commendable Order, yet they killed above 200 of the Enemies Souldiers, besides *Mamon* the *French* General, and several other Officers whose Names you will find in the annexed List. A party of Horse came with great Fury upon the Sallyers, and forced their retreat, which they made good with the loss of four private Men, and one Lieutenant *Mac Phedris*, whom our Men brought off; and having leisure and more concern then upon us for the loss, then afterwards on such occasions; we buried them with some Ceremony. We had at

this

this time 50 Horſe Commanded by Col. *Murry*; upon whom they preſs'd ſo hard at firſt, that ſome of his Horſe were beaten to the very Gates; ſo that Mr. *Walker* found it neceſſary to mount one of the Horſes and make them rally, and to Relieve Col. *Murry*, whom he ſaw ſurrounded with the Enemy, and with great Courage laying about him. In this Action we took three pair of Colours.

April 23. The beſiegers planted four *Demi-culverins* in the lower end of Mr. *Strongs* Orchard, near 80 Perches diſtant from the Town, oppoſite to *Ship-key-Street*: theſe playing inceſſantly, hurt ſeveral People in the Houſes, battered the Walls and Garrets, ſo that none could Lodge ſafely above Stairs. The beſieged make due returns to their Firing from the Baſtions, kill'd Lieut. *Fitz Patrick*, Lieut. Col. *O Neale*, two Serjeants, and ſeveral Souldiers; and beſides theſe, two *Friars* in their Habits, to the great Grief of the Enemy, that the Blood of thoſe Holy Men ſhould be ſpilt by ſuch an Heretical Rabble, as they call the beſieged.

April 25. They plac'd their Mortar-pieces in the ſaid Orchard, and from thence play'd a few ſmall Bombs, which did little hurt to the Town, all of them lighting in the Streets, except one which kill'd an old Woman in a Garret; from the ſame place they threw afterwards many larger Bombs, the firſt of which fell into a Houſe while ſeveral Officers were at Dinner; it fell upon the Bed of the Room they were in, but did not touch any of them; forced into a lower Room, and kill'd the Landlord, and broke down one ſide of the Houſe, and made a large paſſage for the Gueſts to come out at inſtead of the Doors it had choaked up.

April 28. The beſieged made another Sally, and killed ſeveral of the Enemy at *Penyburn*-Hill, but were forced to Retreat, being preſſed by the Enemies Horſe, who charged us on all ſides. In this Action, we loſt only two Men, had eight or ten wounded, which in few days recovered, and were fit for Service.

This day by a ſhot from one of our Baſtions, the Enemies Gunner was kill'd, and one of his Guns broken.

May 5.

May 5. This Night the Beſiegers draw a Trench croſs the *Wind-Mill Hill*, from the Bog to the River, and there begin a Battery; from that they endeavour'd to Annoy our Walls, but they were too ſtrong for the Guns they us'd, and our Men were not afraid to adviſe them to ſave all that Labour and Expence; that they always kept the Gates open, and they might uſe that Paſſage if they pleas'd, which was wider than any Breach they could make in the Walls.

May 6. The Beſieged fearing that Battery might incommode that part of the Town neareſt to it, conſult how to put a ſtop to their further proceeding in that work; Mr. *Walker* draws a Detachment out of each Company, of Ten men, and after putting them into the beſt Order their Impatience could allow, he Sallies out at the Head of them (with all imaginable Silence) at *Ferry-Key Gate*, at four of the Clock in the Morning. One part of them beat the Enemies Dragoons from the Hedges, while the other poſſeſſes their Trenches. The Diſpute was ſoon over, and the Enemy, thô a very conſiderable Detachment, are ſo preſſed by the forwardneſs of our Men, and diſcouraged at the ſight of ſo many lying in their Blood, that they fled away, and left us the Ground we contended for, and ſome Booty, beſides the plunder of the Dead.

The Salliers in this Action kill'd Two hundred of their Men, moſt of which were ſhot through the Breaſt or Head; Five hundred were Wounded, Three hundred of them within few days died of their Wounds, as we were informed by Meſſengers, and the Priſoners we took afterwards. The account of the Officers kill'd, or taken Priſoners in this Action, you will find in the Bill annexed. Our ſide loſt Three men, and had only Twenty wounded. At this time we took Five pair of Colours.

We ſent a Drummer to deſire the Enemy to ſend an Officer with 14 Men to bury their Dead, which they did perform very negligently, ſcarce covering their Bodies with Earth.

After this performance, the Enemies want of Courage, and our want of Horſe occaſion'd, that ſome Weeks produced

but little of Action, except Skirmiſhes; in which Captain *Noble* was very active and ſucceſsful; kills ſeveral of their Officers, and finds Letters about them that afforded ſome Intelligence, and particularly inſtructed us about the Surrender of *Culmore*; but upon what Conditions, and for how much Mony, we could not underſtand.

Our Sallies many times began but with ſmall parties; Capt. *Noble*, and ſometimes other Officers when they ſaw the Enemy make an approach, wou'd run out with about Ten or Twelve men at their Heels, and Skirmiſh'd a while with them: When the Beſieged ſaw them Engaged, and in any danger, they iſſued out in greater numbers to their Relief, and always came off with great Execution on the Enemy, and with very little loſs to themſelves.

In all theſe Sallies we loſt none of any Note, but Lieutenant *Douglas* and Captain *Cuningham*, whom the Enemy took Priſoner, and after Quarter given, baſely Murdred. They did not want being reproach'd with ſo ſignal an Inſtance of their Cruelty and breach of Faith, neither did they want Impudence to deny it by the addition of many bloody Oaths and Proteſtations: but it was too evident by the Teſtimony of their own Officers and Souldiers, that were afterwards our Priſoners. But this ſort of proceeding was very uſual with them, and agreeable to an account we had of their obligation by Oath and Reſolutions, not to keep Faith with us, and to break whatever Articles were given us: Which a Priſoner with us, (troubled in Conſcience, that he had engaged himſelf with ſo wicked and perfidious Men) diſcover'd to us.

We were convinced of the Truth of it by ſome Examples they gave us after this: When they hung out a *White Flag* to invite us to a Treaty, Mr. *Walker* ventur'd out to come within hearing of my Lord *Lowth* and Colonel *O Neale*, and in his paſſage had an hundred Shot fired at him; he got the ſhelter of a Houſe, and upbraiding them with this Treachery, bid them order their Men to be quiet or he wou'd

orde-

order all the Guns on the Walls to fire at them ; They deny'd they knew any thing of it: And this was all the ſatisfaction to be expected from perſons of ſuch a Principle. At another time the Enemy deſired one *White* might have leave to come to them ; the Beſieged ſent him in a little *Boat*, with two Men, upon *Parol*, which they broke very diſhonourably, keeping both the Men and Boat with them. The loſs of the Boat was conſiderable to us, for the Gentlemen that left us took all our Boats,and left them to the Sea and Wind, and this was the only Boat we had remaining.

The Enemy remove their Main Body from St.*Johnſtown*, and pitch their Tents upon *Bely ugry-Hill*, about two Miles diſtant from *Derry* S.S.W. They place Guards on all ſides of the Town, ſo that the Beſieged found it impoſſible to receive or convey any Intelligence, and great difficulty to come to the Wells for Water, which they often Fought for, and coſt ſome of them their Blood. One Gentleman had a Bottle broke at his Mouth by a Shot ; yet the Water of the Town was ſo muddy and troubled with our continual Firing, and ſo many going to it,that we were forced to run thoſe hazards.

June 4. The Beſiegers make an Attack at the *Wind-Mill Works*, with a Body of Foot and Horſe ; the Horſe they divided into three Squadrons,and Aſſaulted us at the Rivers ſide, it being Low water; the Foot Attack the reſt of our Line. The Front of the Horſe was compoſed of Gentlemen that had bound themſelves by an Oath, that they wou'd mount our Line; they were Commanded by Captain *Butler*, ſecond Son to my Lord *Montgarret*. Our Men place themſelves within our Line in three Ranks, ſo advantageouſly that one Rank was always ready to march up and relieve the other, and diſcharge ſucceſſively upon the Enemy, which (thô 'tis ſtrange how they could think otherwiſe) was great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment to them; for they it ſeems expected we ſhould make but one ſingle Volley,and then they cou'd fall in upon us. Their Foot had Fagots laid before them for a defence againſt our Shot; they and the Horſe began with a loud *Huzza*,which

was ſeconded from all parts of their Camp with moſt dreadful ſhrieks and howlings of a numerous Rabble that attended the Enemy. The Fagot-Men are not able to ſtand before our Shot, but are forced to quit their New defence and Run for it: Capt. *Butler* tops our work, which was but a dry Bank of 7 foot high at the Water ſide, and thirty of his Sworn party of Horſe follow him. Our Men wondred to find they had ſpent ſo many Shot, and that none of them Fell: But Capt. *Crooke* obſerved they had Armour on and then commanded to Fire at their Horſes, which turn'd to ſo good account, that but three of theſe bold Men with much difficulty made their Eſcape. We wonder'd the Foot did not (according to Cuſtom) run faſter, till we took notice that in their Retreat they took the Dead on their backs, and ſo preſerv'd their own Bodies from the remainder of our Shot, which was more Service than they did when alive.

The Enemy in this Action loſt 400 of their Fighting Men, moſt of their Officers were kill'd. Captain *Butler* was taken Priſoner, and ſeveral others, which are mentioned in the Liſt. We loſt on our ſide ſix private Men, and one Captain *Maxwell*; two of the Men were kill'd by a Shot of a great Gun from the other ſide the Water, oppoſit to the *Wind-Mill Works*.

This Night the Enemy from *Strong-Orchard* play their Bombs which were 273 pound weight apiece, and contained ſeveral pounds of Powder in the Shell; they plowed up our Streets, and broke down our Houſes, ſo that there was no paſſing the Streets nor ſtaying within Doors, but all flock to the Walls, and the Remoteſt parts of the Town, where we continued very ſafe, while many of our ſick were killed being not able to leave their Houſes: They plied the Beſieged ſo cloſe with great Guns in the Day time, and Bombs in the Night, and ſomtimes in the Day, that they could not enjoy their reſt, but were hurry'd from place to place, and tyer'd into faintneſs and diſeaſes, which deſtroy'd many of the Gariſon, which was reduced to 6185 men the 15 of this Month; theſe Bombs were ſome advantage to us, on one account, for being under great want of Fuel, they ſupply'd us plentifully

ly from the Houſes they threw down, and the Timber they broke for us.

June 7. Three Ships came up to *Killmore Fort*, and fired at the Caſtle, and attempted coming up the River; but one of them unfortunately run aground, and lay ſome time at the Mercy of the Enemies Shot, and ſo much on her ſide, ſhe could not make any return; but at length with ſome pleaſure we ſaw her get off, and, as we believed, without much loſs or damage.

June 15. We diſcovered a Fleet of 30 Sail of Ships in the *Lough*, which we believed came from *England* for our relief, but we could not propoſe any method to get intelligence from them, and we did fear it was impoſſible they could get to us; and the Enemy now begin to watch us more narrowly. They raiſe Batteries oppoſite to the Ships, and line both ſides of the River with great numbers of Fire locks. They draw down their Guns to *Charles Fort*, a place of ſome ſtrength upon the Narrow part of the River, where the Ships were to paſs; here they contrived to place a Boom of Timber, joyned by Iron Chains, and fortified by a Cable of 12 Inches thick twiſted round it; They made this Boom firſt of Oak, but that could not float, and was ſoon broke by the force of the water: Then they made one of Firr beams which anſwered their purpoſe better; it was faſtned at one end through the Arch of a Bridg, at the other by a piece of Timber forced into the ground and fortified with a piece of ſtone work. This account, as we had it from the Priſoners, did much trouble us, and ſcarce left us any hopes; We made ſeveral ſigns to the Ships from the Steeple, and they to us from their Ships, but with very little information to either. At laſt a Meſſenger got to us, one *Roch*, from Major General *Kirk*, who got to the Water-ſide over-againſt us, and then ſwam croſs the River; he gave us an account of the Ships, Men, Proviſion and Arms in them for our relief; the great concern of the Major General for us, and his care and deſire to get with his Ships up to the Town. He ſent another Meſſenger along with this

this, one *Crumy* a Scotch man, to give us this account, and to know the Condition of our Garison, but he was taken prisoner: There was soon an understanding between him and the Enemy, he is instructed to frame a Message much differing from the other; they hang out a white Flag, inviteing us to a parlee; they tell us we are under great mistakes about the Major General, and our expectation of relief from *England*, that they were all there in confusion, and that we might have leave to inform our selves further from the Messenger they had taken, either in private or publick: We sent some to that purpose, but they soon discovered the cheat, and returned to us with other particular accounts of his Treachery.

We received further intelligence in *July* by a little Boy, that with great Ingenuity made two dispatches to us from the Major General at *Inch*. One Letter he brought ty'd in his Garter, another at his second coming within a Cloth Button. We sent our first answer made up within a piece of a Bladder, in the shape of a Suppositor, and the same way applied to the Boy; Our second Answer he carry'd within the folding of his Breeches and falling among the Enemy, for fear of a discovery he swallowed the Letter, and after some short confinement and endeavour to extort some thing from him, he made his escape again to the Major General.

Major General *Kirk's* Letter to Mr. *Walker*.

Sir,

I *Have received yours by the way of* Inch: *I writ to you Sunday last, that I would endeavour all means Imaginable for your relief, and find it impossible by the River, which made me send a party to* Inch, *where I am going my self to try if I can beat off their Camp, or divert them, so that they shall not press you. I have sent Officers, Ammunition, Arms, great Guns, &c. to* Iniskillin, *who have* 3000 *Foot and* 1500 *Horse, and a Regiment of Dragoons, that has promised to come to their relief, and at the same time I will attack the Enemy by* Inch; *I expect* 6000 *Men from* England *every Minute, they having bin Shipt*

these

theſe 8 days; I have Stores and Victuals for you, and am reſolved to relieve you. England *and* Scotland *are in a good poſture, and all things very well ſetled; be good Husbands of your Victuals, and by Gods help we ſhall overcome theſe Barbarous People: Let me hear from you as often as you can, and the Meſſenger ſhall have what reward he will. I have ſeveral of the Enemy has deſerted to me, who all aſſure me they cannot ſtay long: I hear from* Iniskillin *the Duke of* Barwick *is beaten, I pray God it be true, for then nothing can hinder them joyning you or me. Sir,* *Your faithful Servant,*

To Mr. George Walker. J. Kirke.

But to return to our Story, the Beſieged ſend many a longing look towards the Ships, their Allowance being very ſmall, as you may ſee by the Account of Allowances out of the Store: They build a Boat of 8 Oars a ſide, and Man it well, with intent to make to the Fleet, and give the Major General an account of the ſad Condition we were in; they ſet out with the beſt of our Wiſhes and Prayers but were forced to return, it being impoſſible they could indure the Showers of Shot that were poured in upon them from each ſide the River.

June 18. Captain *Noble* went up the River, and took twenty Men along with him, with a deſign to Rob the Fiſh-Houſe, but was prevented by Alarum from the Enemies Boats; however he Engaged them, killed a Lieutenant, one Enſign and five private Men, took fourteen Priſoners and both their Boats. The Boats we offer'd to return, and to give the beſt Priſoner we had, for leave to ſend a Meſſenger to the Ships; but we could not prevail: We had agreed for five Hundred pound for L. Col. *Talbot's* Ranſom, (commonly called *Wicked Will*) we profer'd him his liberty, and to remit the Mony on the ſame ſcore, but we could not obtain this favour upon any Terms: Soon after the Lieutenant Col. died of his Wounds, and we loſt the beneſit of our bargain; Tho' we took all Imaginable care to keep him alive, permitted him his Chirurgeon and Diet from the Enemy, at times agreed on, Favours that we allowd

allow'd all the Priſoners, when we were ſtarving our ſelves, which we did not put any great value on, but that the Enemy ſo ill deſerv'd them. At this time Governor *Baker* is very dangerouſly ill and Col. *Michelburn* is choſen and appointed to aſſiſt Governor *Walker*, that when one Cōmanded in Sallies the other might take care of the Town; and if one ſhou'd fall the Town might not be left without a Government, and to the hazard of new Elections.

June 24. or thereabouts, *Conrad de Roſen*, Marſhal General of the *Iriſh* Forces, is received into the Enemies Camp; and finding how little the Enemy had prevail'd againſt us, expreſſed him ſelf with great Fury againſt us, and ſwore by the Belly of God, He would demoliſh our Town and bury us in its Aſhes; putting all to the Sword, without conſideration of Age or Sex, and wou'd ſtudy the moſt exquiſite Torments to lengthen the miſery and pain of all he found obſtinate, or active in oppoſing his Commands and Pleaſure: But theſe Threatnings, as well as his Promiſes, in which he was very eloquent and obliging, had very little power with us; God having under all our Difficulties eſtabliſh'd us with a Spirit and Reſolution above all Fear or Temptation to any mean Compliances, we having devoted our Lives to the defence of our City, our Religion, and the Intereſt of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

For fear any one ſhould contrive Surrendring the Town, or move it to the Garriſon, the Governour made an Order, That no ſuch thing ſhould be mention'd upon pain of Death.

Every day ſome or other Deſerted the Garriſon, ſo that the Enemy receiv'd conſtant Intelligence of our proceedings. This gave ſome trouble and made us remove our Ammunition very often, and contrive many other Amuſements. Our *Iron Ball* is now all ſpent, and inſtead of them we make *Balls* of *Brick*, caſt over with *Lead*, to the weight and ſize of our *Iron-Ball*. The Gunners did not pretend to be great Artiſts, yet they were very induſtrious and ſcarce ſpent a Shot without doing ſome remarkable Execution.

The *Marſhal de Roſen* orders 3 Mortar-pieces and ſeveral Pieces of Ordnance againſt the *Windmill* ſide of the Town, as alſo two Culverins

Culverins oppoſite to *Butchers-Gate*; He runs a Line out of *Bog-ſtreet* up within ten Perches of the half Baſtion of that Gate, in order to prepare Matters for laying and ſpringing a Mine; He made approaches to our Line, deſigning to hinder the Relief of our Out guards, and to give us trouble in fetching Water from *Colum kills Well*; He defends his Line with a ſtrong Guard in hopes to ſeize our Out-works, if we ſhou'd chance to be negligent in our Poſts and neglect keeping good Guards. By the Contrivance of our Governour and Colonel *Michelburn*, and the directions and care of Captain *Shomberg*, or rather being inſtructed by the Working, Motions and Example of the Enemy, as well as we could obſerve them; We Countermine the Enemy before the *Butchers-Gate*, the Governour contrives a Blind to preſerve our Work, from the Enemies Battery. The Enemy Fired continually from their Trenches, and we make them due returns with ſufficient damage to them; for few days paſſed, but ſome of the choice and moſt forward of their Men fell by our Arms and Firing.

June 30. At ten of the clock at night my L. *Clancarty* at the Head of a Regiment, and with ſome Detachments, poſſeſſes himſelf of our Line, and enters ſome Miners in a low Cellar under the half Baſtion. Capt. *Noble*, Capt. *Dunbar* and ſeveral other Gentlemen ſally by Order at the *Biſhops-Gate*, and creep along the Wall till they came very near the Enemies Guards; our Men receive their Firing quietly, til they got to a right diſtance, and then thundred upon them. Our Caſe-Shot from the Baſtion and ſmall Shot off the Walls ſecond the Salliers Firing ſo effectually, that his Lordſhip was forc'd to quit his Poſt, and haſten to the main Body of the Enemy, and to leave his Miners and an hundred of his beſt Men dead upon the place; beſides, ſeveral Officers and Souldiers were wounded and died of their Wounds ſome days after this Action, as we were informed. We were often told, That ſome great thing was to be perform'd by this Lord; and they had a Prophecy among them, *That a* Clancarty *ſhould knock at the Gates of* Derry; the credulity and ſuperſtition of his Country, with the vanity of ſo brave an Attempt, and ſome good

Liquor, eaſily warm'd him to this bold Undertaking; But we ſee how little value is to be put on *Iriſh* Propheſies, or Courage ſo ſupported.

June 30. Governor *Baker* dies, his death was a ſenſible loſs to us, and generally lamented, being a Valiant perſon; in all his Actions among us ſhew'd the greateſt Honour, Courage and Conduct, and would it ſuit a deſign of a Journal, might fill a great ſhare of this Account with his Character.

And indeed there were ſo many great things done by all our Officers and Men, and ſo often, that 'tis impoſſible to account them all; but certainly never People in the World behaved themſelves better, and they cannot want mentioning upon other occaſion, where it may be more to their advantage than to fill this Paper with their Story.

About this time Lieutenant Gen. *Hamilton* offers Conditions to the Garriſon, and they ſeem to hearken to them, till they had us'd that opportunity to ſearch for Proviſion to ſupport the great Neceſſity of the Garriſon, which was now brought to that extremity that they were forc'd to feed upon Horſe fleſh, Dogs, Cats, Rats and Mice, Greaves of a year old, Tallow, and Starch, of which they had good quantities, as alſo ſalted and dried Hides, &c. yet they unanimouſly reſolv'd to eat the *Iriſh*, and then one another, rather than ſurrender to any but their own King *William* and Queen *Mary*. Our Anſwer to the Lieutenant General was, *That we much wonder'd he ſhou'd expect we cou'd place any confidence in him, that had ſo unworthily broke Faith with our King; That he was once generouſly truſted, thô an Enemy, yet betray'd his Truſt, and we cou'd not believe that he had learn'd more ſincerity in an* Iriſh *Camp.*

General *Roſen* ſends us a Letter to this effect, *That if we did not deliver the Town to him by Six of the Clock in the Afternoon on the* 1ſt *day of* July, *according to Lieutenant Gen.* Hamilton's *Propoſals, he wou'd diſpatch his Orders as far as* Baliſhanny, Charlimont, Belfaſt, *and the Barony of* Iniſhowen, *and rob all Protected, as well as Unprotected Proteſtants, that were either related to us, or of our Faction, and that they ſhou'd be driven under*

under the Walls of Derry, *where they ſhould periſh, if not reliev'd by the Beſieged.* He threatned, *to burn and lay waſte all our Country, if there ſhould appear the leaſt probability of any Troops coming for our Relief: Yet, if the Garriſon would become Loyaliſts* (as they termed it) *and Surrender the Town on any tolerable Conditions, he would protect them from all Injuries and give them his Favour.* But the Beſieged receive all theſe Propoſals with contempt and ſome indignation, which did produce ſome heat and diſorder in the Mareſchal.

Among the Bombs thrown into Town, there was one dead Shell, in which was a Letter declaring to the Souldiers the Propoſals made by the Lieutenant General; for they imagined them Strangers to their Condeſcenſions, and that their Officers wou'd not communicate ſuch things to them. Copies alſo of theſe Propoſals were conveyed into Town by Villains, who diſperſe them about the Town, but all to no purpoſe; for they will not entertain the leaſt thought of Surrendring, and it would coſt a mans Life to ſpeak of it, it was ſo much abhor'd.

July 2. The Enemy drive the poor Proteſtants, according to their threatning, under our Walls, Protected and Unprotected, Men, Women and Children, and under great diſtreſſes. Our Men at firſt did not underſtand the meaning of ſuch a Crowd, but fearing they might be Enemies, Fired upon them; we were troubled when we found the miſtake, but it ſupported us to a great degree, when we found that none of them were touch'd by our Shot, which by the direction of Providence (as if every Bullet had its Commiſſion what to do) ſpared them, and found out and kill'd three of the Enemy, that were ſome of thoſe that drove the poor People into ſo great a danger. There were ſome Thouſands of them, and they did move great Compaſſion in us, but warm'd us with new rage and fury againſt the Enemy, ſo that in ſight of their Camp we immediately erect a Gallows, and ſignified to them we were reſolved to hang their Friends, that were our Priſoners, if they did not ſuffer theſe poor People to return to their own Houſes.

We ſend to the Enemy, that the Priſoners might have Prieſts

to prepare them after their own Methods for death; but none came. We upbraid them with breach of Promises, and the Prisoners detect their barbarity, declaring, *They could not blame us to put them to death, seeing their People exercis'd such Severity and Cruelty upon our poor Friends, that were under their Protections:* They desired leave from the Governor, to write to L.G. *Hamilton*; they had a much better opinion of him than we cou'd be perswaded into; yet we allow a Messenger to carry the following Letter to him from their Prisoners.

My Lord,

UPon the hard dealing the Protected (as well as other Protestants) have met withal in being sent under the Walls, you have so incens'd the Governor and others of this Garrison, that we are all condemn'd by a Court Martial to dye to morrow, unless those poor People be withdrawn. We have made application to Marshal General de Rosen; *but having received no Answer, we make it our Request to you (as knowing you are a person that does not delight in shedding innocent Blood) that you will represent our condition to the Martial General. The Lives of 20 Prisoners lye at stake, and therefore require your diligence and care. We are all willing to die (with our Swords in our hands) for His Majesty; but to suffer like Malefactors is hard, nor can we lay our Blood to the charge of the Garrison, the Governor and the rest having used and treated us with all Civilsty imaginable. We remain*

Your most dutiful and dying Friends,

Netervill, Writ by another Hand, he himself has lost the Fingers of his Right-hand.

To L.G. *Hamilton*. *E. Butler, G. Aylmer, —— Mac Donnel, —Darcy, &c.* In the Name of all the rest.

The Lieutenant General, to shew his great concern for his Friends, returns this Answer to our Prisoners Letter.

Gentlemen,

IN Answer to yours; What those poor People are like to suffer, they may thank themselves for, being their own fault; which they may prevent by accepting the Conditions have been offer'd them; and if you suffer in this it cannot be help'd, but shall be reveng'd on many Thousands of those People (as well innocent as others) within or without that City.

Yours *R. Hamilton.*

But however the sight of our Gallows and the Importunity of some Friends of those that were to Suffer upon them, prevailed upon the Lieutenant General: So that *July* 4. the poor Protestants have leave to repair to their several Habitations; we took

took down the Gallows, and order'd the Priſoners to their uſual Apartments. Our Garriſon now conſiſted of 5709 Men, and to leſſen our number yet more, we crowded 500 of our uſeleſs People among the Proteſtants under the Walls, who paſs'd undiſcover'd with them, thô the Enemy ſuſpected the deſign; and to diſtinguiſh them, they pretended of finding them out by the ſmell. We alſo got into our Garriſon ſome Effectual Men out of their number: They were in a moſt miſerable condition, yet dreaded nothing more than our pity of them, and willingneſs to receive them; begging of us on their knees, not to take them into the Town, but choſe rather to periſh under our Walls, than to hazard us within them.

The Governour has ſeveral Intimations given him by a Friend in the Enemies Camp, That he ſhould look to himſelf, that ſome miſchief was intended him. Soon after this he underſtood ſome Jealouſy was entertain'd among the Souldiers, That he had great quantity of Proviſions hid in his Houſe. Some of the Garriſon improv'd this to that degree, that there was great danger of a Mutiny among the Men, and that he then began to remember the Caution was given; but by his Inſtructions to a Souldier, that was to pretend, he himſelf had the ſame Suſpicion; it was contriv'd that the Houſe was privately ſearch'd, and their Curioſity being ſatisfied, they return to the good Opinion of their Governour.

He obſerv'd likewiſe, that the Enemy had endeavour'd to inſinuate to the Garriſon, That he was to betray the Town to King *James*, and was to be highly prefer'd for the Service. This put them in mind of a Meſſage that one Mr. *Cole* brought to Mr. *Walker* in the beginning of *May* laſt, and however it was then ſuppreſt, the Story is now reviv'd, and the Governour in ſome danger. —Mr. *Cole* being taken by the Enemy, and continuing their Priſoner for ſome time, is at laſt admitted to ſome diſcourſe with the Lieutenant General, who enquired particularly, what ſort of perſon Mr. *Walker* was; who he was moſt intimate with? Mr. *Cole* (among ſeveral of Mr. *Walker*'s Friends) at laſt names himſelf, hoping by this means to be employ'd on a Meſſage to him, and to obtain his liberty. The Lieutenant General ask'd,

Whether

Whether he wou'd do Service for K. James, *and carry ſome Propoſals he had orders to make to Mr.* Walker? He told he wou'd; and upon this immediately he has a Paſs given him and is diſpatch'd upon a Meſſage to Mr. *Walker*. Mr. *Cole* being got ſafe into the Town, was receiv'd with great Joy, and ſo well pleas'd with his liberty that he forgot his Buſineſs, only caſually mentions it to ſome of the Garriſon, with other diſcourſe. Mr. *Walker* (after this) meeting ſeveral of them, they Saluted him by ſome great Names and Titles.

Mr *Walker* eaſily ſaw the danger of this, and finding it was occaſion'd by Diſcourſes of Mr. *Cole*, he order'd him immediately to be confin'd; and being examin'd, he unriddles the Myſtery, and gave all People ſatisfaction, ſo that they remain'd in no more doubt of their Governour.

But under theſe, and many other ſuch like difficulties, the Governour (not without ſome trouble and induſtry) reaſſum'd his Credit with the Garriſon, which God was pleaſed to preſerve to him in ſpight of all the inventiõs and deſigns to the contrary.

From our Works we cou'd talk with the Enemy; ſeveral of our Men gave account of Diſcourſes with the *Iriſh*, *That they expreſs'd great prejudice and hatred of the* French, *Curſing thoſe Damn'd Fellows that walked in Trunks*, (meaning their *Jack-Boots*) *that had all Preferments in the Army that fell, and took the Bread out of their Mouths, and they believ'd wou'd have all the Kingdom to themſelves at laſt.*

July 8. The Garriſon now is reduced to 5520
July 13. The Garriſon reduced to ——— 5313
July 17. The Garriſon is reduced to —— 5114 } Men.
July 22. The Garriſon reduced to ——— 4973
July 25. The Garriſon reduced to ——— 4892

This Day the Beſieged made another Sally, which was performed after this manner: The day before we had a Council of War, and all ſworn to Secreſie; the reſult of which was, That the next day at Three in the Morning 200 Men ſhould Sally out of *Biſhops-Gate*, 200 Men at *Butchers Gate*, and 1100 ſhould be ready within the Ravelin for a Reſerve. Our deſign was to bring in ſome of the Enemies Cattle; they ſurprized

the

the Enemy in their Trenches. One Regiment draws up againſt them in good Order, but had only three of their Matches lighted; we came upon them over againſt *Butchers-Gate* and kill'd 300 of their Men, beſides Officers. The Execution had been much greater, but many of our Men being much weakned with Hunger were not able to purſue them; ſome falling with their own blows. We return'd without any purchaſe of Cattle, but were adviſ'd to a more eaſie Experiment; having one Cow left we ty'd her to a Stake, and ſet Fire to her. We had hopes given us, that by the Cry and Noiſe ſhe wou'd make, the Enemies Cattle would be diſturbed and come to her relief; and they began to move and ſet up their Tails, ſo that we hoped to have gain'd our point; but the Cow got looſe, and turn'd to no account only the danger of loſing her.

July 27. The Garriſon is reduced to 4456 Men, and under the greateſt extremity for want of Proviſion, which does appear by this Account taken by a Gentleman in the Garriſon, of the price of our Food.

	l.	s.	d.	
Horſe fleſh ſold for	0	1	8	*per* pound.
A Quarter of a Dog	0	5	6	fatned by eating
A Dogs-Head	0	2	6	the Bodies of the
A Cat	0	4	6	ſlain *Iriſh.*
A Rat	0	1	0	
A Mouſe	0	0	6	

A ſmall Flook taken in the River not to be bought for Mony, or purchaſed under the rate of a quantity of Meal.

A pound of Greaves	0	1	0
A pound of Tallow	0	4	0
A pound of ſalted Hides		1	0
A quart of Horſe blood	0	1	0
A Horſe-pudding	0	0	6
An handful of Sea wreck	0		2
of Chick-weed	0		1
A quart of Meal when found,	1		0

We were under ſo great Neceſſity, that we had nothing left unleſs we could prey upon one another: A certain Fat Gentleman

tleman conceived himſelf in the greateſt danger, and fancying ſeveral of the Garriſon lookt on him with a greedy Eye, thought fit to hide himſelf for three days. Our drink was nothing but Water, which we paid very dear for, and cou'd not get without great danger; We mixt in it Ginger and Aniſeeds, of which we had great plenty; Our neceſſity of Eating the Compoſition of Tallow and Starch, did not only Nouriſh and Support us, but was an Infallible Cure of the Looſeneſs; and recovered a great many that were ſtrangely reduced by that Diſtemper, and preſerved others from it. †

† Note, That in the midſt of this Extremity, the Spirit and Courage of the Men was ſo great, that they were often heard diſcourſe confidently and with ſome Anger contend, Whether they ſhould take their *Debentures* in *Ireland* or in *France*, when alas! they cou'd not promiſe themſelves 12 hours Life.

The Governour being with good Reaſon apprehenſive, that theſe Diſcouragements might at length overcome that Reſolution the Garriſon had ſo long continued, conſiders of all imaginable methods to ſupport them, and finding in himſelf ſtill that confidence, That God would not (after ſo long and miraculous a Preſervation) ſuffer them to be a prey to their Enemies, Preaches in the Cathedral, and encourages their Conſtancy, and endeavours to eſtabliſh them in it, by reminding them of ſeveral Inſtances of Providence given them ſince they firſt came into that place, and of what conſideration it was to the Proteſtant Religion at this time; and that they need not doubt, but that God would at laſt deliver them from the Difficulties they were under.

July 30. About an hour after Sermon being in the midſt of our Extremity, we ſaw ſome Ships in the *Lough* make towards us, and we ſoon diſcovered they were the Ships Major General *Kirk* had ſent us, according to his promiſe, When we could hold out no longer, that he would be ſure to relieve us, to the hazard of himſelf, his Men and his Ships.

The *Mountjoy* of *Derry*, Captain *Browning* Commander, the *Phœnix* of *Colrain*, Captain *Douglas* Maſter; Being both Loaden with Proviſion, were Convoy'd by the *Dartmouth-Frigat*. The Enemy Fired moſt deſperately upon them from the Fort of *Culmore*, and both Sides the River; and they made ſufficient returns, and with the greateſt Bravery. The *Mountjoy* made a little ſtop at the Boom, occaſioned by her Rebound after ſtriking and breaking it, ſo that ſhe was run a ground;

Upon

Upon this the Enemy ſet up the loudeſt *Hazza's*, and the moſt dreadful to the beſieged that ever we heard: Fired all their Guns upon her, and were preparing their Boats to Board her; Our Trouble is not to be expreſſed at this diſmal Proſpect, but by great Providence firing a Broad ſide, the ſhock looſned her ſo that ſhe got clear, and paſſed their Boom. Captain *Douglas* all this while was Engaged, and the *Dartmouth* gave them very warm Entertainment: At length the Ships got to us, to the unexpreſſible Joy and Tranſport of our diſtreſſed Garriſon, for we only reckon'd upon two days Life, and had only nine lean Horſes left, and among us all one Pint of Meal to each Man; Hunger and the Fatigue of War had ſo prevail'd among us, that of 7500 Men Regimented, we had now alive but about 4300, whereof at leaſt one fourth part were rendered unſerviceable.

The beſieged had only 80 men ſlain by the Enemy.

This brave Undertaking added to the great Succeſs God had bleſſed us with in all our Attempts, ſo diſcourag'd the Enemy, that on the laſt of *July*, they ran away in the Night time, rob'd and burnt all before them for ſeveral Miles, leaving nothing with the Country People, but what they hid the Night before, in which their Care was ſo great, that Proviſion grew very plentiful after it.

In the next Morning our Men, after refreſhment with a proper ſhare of our new Proviſions, went out to ſee what was become of the Enemy; they ſaw them on their March, and purſued them a little too far, ſo that the Rear-Guard of the Enemies Horſe turned upon them, and killed ſeven of our Men.

They encamped at *Strabane*, but hearing of the Defeat of their Forces under L. General *Maccarty*, by the *Inniskilling* Men, they removed their Camp, and thought fit to make ſome haſte to get farther off; they broke into pieces four of their great Guns, and threw twelve Cartloads of Arms and Ammunition into the River.

The beſieged took above 2000 Arms from the Enemy, beſides Money and Cloths, &c.

Thus after 105 days, being cloſe beſieged by near 20000 Men conſtantly ſupplied from *Dublin*, God Almighty was pleaſed in our greateſt Extremity to ſend Relief, to the Admirati-

on and Joy of all good People, and to the great disappointment of so powerful and inveterate an Enemy; who were concerned in point of Interest, as well as Reputation to have Rendered themselves Masters of that Town.

The Enemy lost between eight or nine thousand Men before our Walls, and a hundred of their best Officers, according to the best Computation we could make of both, by the Information of the Prisoners we took, most of these fell by the Sword, the rest of Fevers and Flux, and the *French* Pox, which was very remarkable on the Bodies of several of their dead Officers and Soldiers.

We are now under some Impatience, to see Major-General *Kirk*, under God and the King, our Deliverer.

Aug. 1. The Governor orders C. *White*, C. *Dobbin*, C. *J. Hamilton*, Capt. *Jenny* and Mr. *Jo. Fox*, both Clergy-men, to wait on the Major-General at *Inch*, to give him an account of the raising the Siege, and to carry him our Thanks, and desire him to come and receive the Garrison. The next day the Major-General sent to us Col. *Steward*, and Col. *Richards* the Engineer, to Congratulate our Deliverance. On *Sunday* the Major-General came into the Town, and was received by the Governor, and the whole Garrison, with the greatest Joy and Acclamations. The Governor presents him with the Keys, but he wou'd not receive them. The next day the Governor (with several of his Officers) Dined with the Major-General at *Inch*; he complemented the Major-General with his Regiment, That after doing the King all the Service in his power, he might return to his own Profession: But the Major-General desired him to dispose of it as he pleased, and accordingly he gave it to Captain *White*, as a mark of his Respect, and the Gentleman's known Merit.

Upon this, we call a Council at *Derry*, the Governor is prevailed on to go to the King, and to carry an Address from the Garrison. The Garrison is now form'd, and of eight Regiments made into six. After assurance from the Major-General, of his Care and Favor to his Men, and particularly to his own Regiment, he took leave of them and embarked for *England*.

To

To the Most Excellent Majesty of WILLIAM *and* MARY, *King and Queen of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defenders of the Faith*, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Governors, Officers, Clergy, and other Gentlemen, in the City and Garrison of LONDONDERRY.

WE *the most Dutiful and Loyal Subscribers of this Address, (out of a deep sense of our late miserable Estate and Condition) do hereby return our due Acknowledgments to Almighty God, and to Your Sacred Majesty, and, under you, to the indefatigable Care of Major-General* Kirk, *for our unexpected Relief by Sea, in spight of all the opposition of our industrious, but bloody and implacable Enemies; which Relief was no less wonderfully, than seasonably, conveyed to us, and that, at the very nick of time, when we (who survived many thousands that died here of Famine during the Siege) were just ready to be cut off, and perish, by the hands of barbarous, cruel, and inhuman Wretches; who no sooner saw us delivered, and that they could not compass their Wicked Designs against this Your Majesties City, and our Lives, (for which they thirsted) immediately set all the Country round us on fire, after having plundered, robbed, and stripped all the Protestants therein, as well those Persons they themselves granted Protections to, as others: We do therefore most sincerely rejoice with all our Souls, and bless God for all his Singular and Repeated Mercies and Deliverances; and do for ever Adore the Divine Providence for Your Majesties rightful and peaceable accession to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms (the proclaiming of which was justly celebrated in these Parts with Universal Joy;) and we do with all humble Submission present to Your Sacred Majesty our unfeigned Loyalty, the most valuable Tribute we can give, or Your Majesty receive from us. And since the same Providence has (through much difficulty)*

ficulty) made us ſo happy as to be Your Subjects, we come in the like humility to lay our ſelves intirely at Your Royal Feet, and do moſt heartily and reſolvedly offer and engage our Lives and Fortunes to Your Service. And further, we do moſt unanimouſly join in a firm and unchangeable Vow and Reſolution of improving all occaſions of becoming Serviceable to Your Majeſty, in what Station ſoever it ſhall pleaſe God and your Majeſty to place us; and will expoſe our ſelves to all Hazards and Extremities to ſerve Your Majeſty againſt the Common Enemy. From all which Promiſes, Vows and Services, we and every of us promiſe (without any Exception or Reſerve) not to recede unto our Lives end. In teſtimony of all which, we have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names at Londonderry *this 29th day of* July, *Anno Dom.* 1689.

GEORGE WALKER	Robert Bayley
John Michelbourn	William Grove
Richard Croſton	John Mc Clelland
Thomas Lane	James Graham
Hugh Hamill	William Thompſon
Charles Kinaſton	James Young
William Campbell	Richard Cormach
Gervaſe Squire	Oliver Apton
Henry Monry	Alex. Knox
Henry Campſie	Patt Moore
Adam Morrow	John Humes
John Dobbin	Robert Denniſon
Alexander Steward	Marmaduke Stewart
Thomas Gughtredge	James Fleming
Thomas Johnſton	Andrew Griſon
Thomas Newcomen	Chriſtopher Jenny
Edward Davyes	Thomas Smyth
John Hamilton	Bartholomew Black
Thomas Aſh	John Campbell
Robert Boyd	Robert Morgan
Ralph Fullerton	Michael Clenaghan
Michael Cunningham	Richard Fathe
Joſeph Johnſton	Stephen Godfrey

William

William Hamilton
Robert Rogers
Jame Galtworth
Richard Iſlen
Arthur Hamilton
Michael Rullack
James Stiles
James Cunningham
Archibald Mc. Culloch
Francis Obre
Alexander Sanderſon
Archibald Sanderſon
Arthur Noble
Philip Dunbarr
George White
Thomas White
Ja. Gledſtanes
John Maghlin
James Tracy
John Halſhton
Joſeph Gordon
James Hairs
Andrew Hamilton
Adam Ardock
Robert Wallace
George Church
Richard Flemin
Henry Cuſt
John Crofton
Benjamin Wilkins
Thomas Lane
James Blair
Dudley Phillips
John Buchanan
Edward Curling
William Church
Dalway Clements
Albert Hall

Matthew Cocken
Thomas Brunett
William Stewart
Franc. Wilſon
Matt. Mc. Clellany
George Crofton
William Babington
Robert King
John Logan
Alexander Rankin
Edmund Rice
Robert Walker
James Mc. Carmick
John Cochran
James Mc. Cartny
Warren Godfrey
John Cunningham
Henry Lane
George Walker
Hannſton
Andrew Bailly
Daniel Monſ. Cuiſtion
John Bailly
Robert Lyndſie
Francis Boyd
James Carr
William Montgomery
James Moore
Nicholas White
John Fuller
Thomas Key
Frederick Kye
Thomas Baker
John Hering
James Hufton
Adam Downing
Abraham Hilhouſe
John Mucholland

Robert

Robert Bennet	Bernard Mulhollan
William Dobbin	David Mulhollan
George Garnet	Thomas Conlay
James Barrington	Robert Skinner
Henry Pearse	Richard Robinson
Alexander Ratliffe	Robert Maghlin
Thomas Odayre	Matthew Clarke
John Hamilton	John Clements
Henry —verett	William Manson
Daniel Fisher	Theophilus Manson
John Crofs	James Manson
William Crofs	

The DECLARATION of the Gentlemen of *Derry*, upon the News of a General Massacre intended of the Protestants, *Decemb.* 9.

TO all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the City of Londonderry, *send Greeting. Having received intimation from several creditable Persons, that an Insurrection of the* Irish-*Papists was intended, and by them a general Massacre of the Protestants in this Kingdom, and the same to be acted and perpetrated on or about the 9th. of this instant* December; *and being confirmed in our fear and jealousie of so horrible a Design by many palpable Insinuations, dubious Expressions, monitory Letters, and positive Informations, all conducing and concurring to beget in us a trembling Expectation of a sudden and inevitable Ruin and Destruction; we disposed our selves to a patient and quiet resignation to the divine Providence, hoping for some deliverance and diversion of this impending Misery, or to receive from the hands of* GOD *such a measure of Constancy and Courage as might inable us to possess our Souls in patience, and submissively to wait the issue of so severe a Trial: Accordingly, when on the 5th. Instant part of the Earl of* Antrim's *Forces advanced to take possession of this Place, though we looked on our selves as Sheep appointed for slaughter, and on them as the Exe-*

Executioners of Vengeance on us, yet we contrived no other m
of escape than by flight, and with all precipitation to hurry a
our Families into other Places and Countries. But it pleas
GOD, *who watches over us, so to order things, that when they were ready to enter the City, a great number of the younger, and some of the meaner sort of the Inhabitants, run happily to the Gates and shut them, loudly denying entrance to such Guests, and obstinately refusing Obedience to us. At first we were amazed at the Enterprise, and apprehensive of the many ill Circumstances and Consequences, that might result from so rash an Undertaking; but since that, having received repeated Advertisements of the general Design, and particular Informations, which may rationally induce us to believe it; and being credibly assured, that under the pretence of six Companies to quarter amongst us, a vast Swarm of* Highland *and* Irish Papists, *were on the Ways and Roads approaching to us; That some of the Popish Clergy in our Neighbour-hood, had bought up Arms, and provided an unusual Furniture of Iron Chains for Bridles, (whereof sixty were bespoke in one place) and some of them seized, and now in our Custody; We began to consider it as an especial Instance of God's Mercy towards us, that we were not delivered over as a Prey unto them, and that it pleased him to stir up the Spirits of the People so unexpectedly to provide for their and our common Safety, and Preservation: Wherefore we do declare and remonstrate to the World, that as we have resolved to stand upon our Guards, and defend our Walls; and not to admit of any Papist whatsoever to quarter amongst us, so we have firmly and sincerely determined to persevere in our Duty and Loyalty to our Sovereign Lord the King, without the least breach of Mutiny, or Seditious Opposition to his Royal Commands. And since no other Motives have prompt us to this Resolution, but the preservation of our Lives, and to prevent the Plots and Machinations of the Enemies of the* Protestant Religion; *We are encouraged to hope that the Government will vouchsafe a candid and favourable Interpretation of our Proceedings, and that all his Majesties* Protestant *Subjects will interpose with their Prayers to God, their Solicitations to the King, and their Advice and Assistance to*

us on this ſo extraordinary and immergent an Occaſion, which not only have an Influence on the reſt of the Kingdom, but may have a probable aſpect towards the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion, *and may deſerve a favourable regard from all the Profeſſors thereof in his Majeſties Dominions.* GOD Save the King.

An ORDER *of the Council of War before the Defeat at* Claudyford.

LONDONDERRY, *April* 31. 1689.

AT a General Council of War then held, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that on *Munday* Morning then next following, at Ten of the Clock, all Officers and Soldiers of Horſe, Dragoons and Foot, and all other armed men whatſoever of our Forces and Friends, inliſted and not inliſted, that can and will fight for their Country and Religion, againſt Popery, ſhall appear in the fitteſt ground near *Claudyford*, *Lifford*, and *Long-Kawſy*, as ſhall be neareſt to their ſeveral and reſpective Quarters, there to draw up in Battalions to be ready to fight the Enemy, and preſerve our Lives, and all that is dear to us, from them; And all Officers and Soldiers of Horſe and Foot, and Dragoons, and others that are arm'd, are requir'd to be then and there in order to the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to bring a weeks Proviſion at leaſt with them for Men, and as much Forage as they can for Horſes.

Propoſals made to Collonel Lundee, *Governour of* Derry, *by Major* Stroud. *April* 13. *as aforeſaid.*

I. THE ſaid Major propoſed to the ſaid Governor, to defend the Caſtle of *Raphoe*, or demoliſh it.

II. How inconſiderable every Troop and Company were, that went by the names of Troops and Companies, inſtancing the Regiment of my Lord *Mount-Alexander*, all then diſperſed except his own Troop, and Capt. *Upton's* Troop; which both joined would not make one good Troop.

III. That

III. That the ſaid Major propoſed to the ſaid Governor, that Harrows ſhould be thrown into the Fords, and for want thereof, the Inſtruments called Round-head, which would have anſwered the ſame purpoſe; and fearing that the Propoſals aforeſaid might be neglected that Night, the ſaid Major *Stroud* writ alſo to the ſame effect and purpoſe to the Governor by Captain *Whaley*, who delivered the ſame Letter accordingly; and if theſe Propoſitions had been obſerved, the Enemy could not have paſſed the Ford: But not being obſerved, and on *Monday* following, finding the Enemy in good poſture on the other ſide of the Water, drawing Battalions down to the Ford, he drew up what Men he could to make Oppoſition, who cried out, that they wanted Powder, and moſt of them Arms; and in like manner the Major applying to the Fort near *Claudy Bridge*, they alſo cried out for want of Powder; and from thence returning to the Horſe, he found them breaking, and after retreating near a Mile, prevailed with them to Rally, in order to bring off the Foot, eſpecially the Regiment of *Antrim's*, which was accordingly done. At the ſame time the Souldiers told me, that the Governor was gone by, and ſome others, which made him very earneſt to be gone; ſaying, I would keep them there to be cut off.

Declaration of UNION, March 21. 1688.

WHereas either by Folly, or Weakneſs of Friends, or Craft and Stratagem of Enemies, ſome Rumours and Reflections are ſpread abroad among the Vulgar, That the Right Honourable the Lord *Blaney*, Sir *Arthur Rawdon*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Maxwel*, and other Gentlemen and Officers of Quality, are reſolved to take Protections from the *Iriſh*, and deſert the General Service for Defence of the Proteſtant Party in this Kingdom, to the great Diſcouragement of ſuch who are ſo weak, as to give Credit to ſo Falſe, Scandalous, and Malicious a Report. For wiping off which Aſperſion, and clearing the Minds of all Proteſtant Friends whereſoever, from all Suſpicions and Jealouſies of that kind or otherwiſe, It is hereby unanimouſly Declared, Proteſted, and Publiſhed to all Men, by Col. *Robert Lundy*, Gover-

nour of *Derry*, the ſaid Lord *Blaney*, Sir *Arthur Rawdon*, and other Officers and Gentlemen, ſubſcribing hereunto, That they and their Forces and Souldiers are entirely united among themſelves, and fully, and abſolutely reſolved to oppoſe the *Iriſh* Enemy with their utmoſt Force, and to continue the War againſt them to the laſt, for their own and all Proteſtants Preſervation in this Kingdom. And the Committee of *London-Derry*, for themſelves, and for all the Citizens of the ſaid City, do hereby Declare, Proteſt, and Publiſh to all Men, that they are heartily and ſincerely united with the ſaid Col. *Robert Lundy*, Lord *Blaney*, Sir *Arthur Rawdon*, and all others that joyn in this Common Cauſe, and with all their Force and utmoſt Power will labour to carry on the ſaid War. And if it ſhould happen that our Party ſhould be ſo Oppreſs'd by the *Iriſh* Enemy, that they ſhould be forced to retire into this City for ſhelter againſt them, (which God forbid) the ſaid Lord *Blaney*, Sir *Arthur Rawdon*, and their Forces, and all other Proteſtant Friends, ſhall be readily received into this City, and as much as in us lies, be cheriſhed and ſupported by us. Dated at *London-Derry* the 21*ſt*. of *March*, 1688.

Robert Lundy.
Blaney.
William Stewart.
Arthur Rawdon.
George Maxwell.
James Curry.
John Forward.
Hugh Mac Gill.
William Ponſonby.
H. Baker.
Chich. Forteſcus.
James Brabazon.
John Hill.
Samuel Norman.
Alexander Tomkins.
Matt. Cocken.
Horas Kennedy, } Sheriffs.
Edward Brookes, }
Alexander Lecky.
Francis Nevill.
James Lennox.
Frederick Cowſingham.
John Leſlie.
Henry Long.
William Crookſhanks.
Maſſareene.
Clot. Sheffington.
Arthur Upton.
Samuel Morriſon.
Thomas Cole.
Francis Forſter.
Ed. Cary.
John Cowan.
Kilner Braſier.
James Hamilton.
John Sinclare.

From

From on Board the Swallow, *near* Red-Caſtle, *at Two Afternoon, the* 15th. *of* April, 1689.

SIR,

HEaring you have taken the Field, in Order to Fight the Enemy, I have thought it neceſſary for His Majeſty's Service, to let you know there are two well-diſciplined Regiments here on Board, that may joyn you in two days at fartheſt, I am ſure they will be of great Uſe in any Occaſion, but eſpecially for the Encouragement of Raw Men, as I judge moſt of yours are: Therefore it is my Opinion, that you only ſtop the Paſſage of the Enemy at the Foords of *Finn*, till I can joyn you, and afterwards, if giving Battel be neceſſary, you will be in a much better poſture for it than before. I muſt ask your Pardon if I am too free in my Advice; according to the Remote Proſpect I have of things, this ſeems moſt Reaſonable to me; but as His Majeſty has left the whole Direction of Matters to you, ſo you ſhall find that no Man living ſhall more chearfully Obey you, than

Your Moſt Humble Servant.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Vid. p. 20.

Orders and Instructions for Our Trusty and well-beloved, John Cunningham *Esquire, Colonel of one of Our Regiments of Foot, and upon his Death or Absence, to Col.* Solomon Richards, *or to the Officer in Chief, with the Regiments whereof they are Colonels.*

WILLIAM, R.

YOU are without delay to repair to the Quarters of the Regiment under your Command, and take care that it be in a readiness to March to *Liverpool* at such a time as you shall Appoint.

Whereupon you are to go to *Liverpool*, and to Enquire what Ships there are in that Port appointed to carry over the two Regiments, whereof you and *Solomon Richards* are Colonels, to the Town of *London-Derry*; and whether the Frigat, ordered for their Convoy, be arrived there; and as soon as the said Ships and Frigat shall be in a readiness to sail, and fitted with all Provisions necessary for the sustenance of the said Regiments in their Passage to the said Town, and for their return from thence, if there be occasion. You are to cause Col. *Richards* Regiment to go on Board, and at the same time to Order the Regiment whereof you are Colonel, to March to *Liverpool*, and to Embarque with all speed.

And whereas We have Ordered one thousand Arms to be carried to *Liverpool*, you are to cause such a number of the said Arms

Arms as ſhall be wanting in the ſaid Regiments to be delivered unto them, and the reſidue of the ſaid Arms and Stores now there to be put on Shipboard, and carried to *Londonderry*, to be there employed for Our Service as the Governour of the ſaid Town and you ſhall think fit.

And We having alſo directed the Sum of Two thouſand pounds *ſterling*, to be paid unto you at *Cheſter*, by *Matthew Anderton* Eſq; Collector of Our Cuſtoms there, you are hereby Authoriſed and required to receive the ſame, and to diſpoſe of the ſaid Sum towards the neceſſary ſubſiſtance of the ſaid Regiments, and for the defence of the place, in repairing and providing what ſhall be defective therein, and to ſuch other uſes as you with the Governour of the ſaid City, with whom you are to entertain a good Correſpondence and Friendſhip as you ſhall find neceſſary for Our Service; of all which Expences you are to give Us an account by the firſt opportunity.

When the Particulars neceſſary for the Voyage ſhall be fully complied with, you are then, Wind and Weather permitting, with the Regiments under your Command, to make the beſt of your way to *Londonderry*, and being arrived there, or near that place, you are to make enquiry, whether the ſaid City be yet in the hands of the Proteſtants? and whether you may with ſafety put our ſaid Regiments into the ſame? and in that caſe you are immediately to acquaint Lieutenant Colonel *Robert Lundy* Our Governour thereof, or the Commander in chief for the time being, with Our care in ſending thoſe Regiments and Stores; and for the further relief of our Proteſtant Subjects in thoſe parts, and delivering him Our Letters and Orders to him directed, you are to Land the ſaid Regiments and Stores, and to take care that they be well Quartered and diſpoſed of in the ſaid City, following ſuch Directions as you ſhall receive during your ſtay there from Our ſaid Governour Lieutenant Colonel *Robert Lundy*, in all things relating to Our Service.

You are to aſſure the Governour and Inhabitants of *Londonderry*; of further and greater Succours of Men, Arms, Money, and Proviſions of War coming ſpeedily from *England* for their

relief,

relief, and the ſecurity of thoſe parts, and in the mean time you are to make the beſt defence you can againſt all perſons that ſhall attempt to Beſiege the ſaid City, or to annoy Our Proteſtant Subjects within the ſame.

You are to give Us an account ſoon after you Arrival (and ſo from time to time) of the condition of the place, the Fortifications, number, quality and affection of the People, Soldiers and others therein, or in the Country thereabouts, and what quantity of Proviſions of all ſorts for Horſe and Foot, and Dragoons, ſhall or may be bought up or ſecur'd in thoſe parts for Our Service, without the neceſſity of bringing any from *England*, upon ſending more Forces thither.

You are to inform Us whether Captain *James Hamilton* be Arrived at *Londonderry*, and how he has diſpoſed of the Money and Stores committed to his Charge, and in general you are to return Us an account of every thing which you in your diſcretion ſhall think requiſite for Our Service.

In caſe you ſhall find it unſafe to Land the ſaid Regiments at or near *Londonderry*, ſo as to put them into the Town, which you are to endeavour by all reaſonable and prudent means, you are not to expoſe them to extraordinary hazard in ſo doing, but to take care that they be carried in the ſame Ships, and under the the ſame Convoy, with the ſame Armes, Stores, Money, and Proviſions above mentioned, to *Carrickfergus*, and to endeavour the Landing of them there, if the ſame may be done with ſafety, or otherwiſe to *Strangford*, at both or either of which places you are to uſe the ſame caution, and to follow as near as may be the like directions, as are now given you in relation to *Londonderry*, but in caſe you do not find it for Our Service to Land the ſaid Regiments at any of the ſaid Places, you are then to take care that they be brought back to the Port of *Liverpool*, giving us ſpeedy notice for Our further Orders. Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twelfth of *March* 168⅞, in the firſt year of our Reign.

By His Majeſties Command.

SHREWSBURY.

Mr. Osburn's *Letter to Sir* Arthur Royden.

Hilsburgh, March 9th, 168⅘.

SIR,

ON the *6th.* Instant I was introduced by my Lord *Granard* in- vid.).
to my Lord Deputies Presence, in the Castle of *Dublin*, and have his Pass to come and go to, through and back from *Ulster*, and though I have not his Excellencies direct Commission, yet I assure your Honour, I am at least permitted by the Lord Deputy to acquaint the chief and others of those of the *Ulster* Association with his Discourse to me, which was to the effect following, to wit,

That his Excellency,

1. Doth not delight in the blood and devastation of the said Province; but however highly resents their taking and continuing in Arms, and the affronts done by them to his Majesties Government thereby, and by some Indignities done to the late Proclamation of Clemency, issued and dated the day of

2. Notwithstanding whereof is willing to receive the said Province into protection, provided they immediately deliver up to his Army for his Majesties use their Arms and serviceable Horses, and provided they deliver up to his Excellency these three Persons, to wit, if they remain in this Kingdom, and can be had.

3. And for further manifestation of his design to prevent blood, is willing to grant safe Conduct even to the said three Persons, or any other of their party to and from his Excellency, or to and from Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, Commander of a part of his Army hereafter mentioned, if they intend any peaceable and reasonable Treaty; but withal, will not upon the said or any other account stop the March of the said part of his Army, no not for one hour; and if it shall appear in such Treaty, that they took up Arms meerly for self-preservation, then he will pardon even the said three Persons also, but is hopeless that any such thing can be made appear, seeing many of them have already received and accepted

cepted of Commissions from the Prince of *Orange*, and display his Colours in the field, as his Excellency is credibly informed.

4. If these terms be not immediately agreed unto, he will with a part of his Army fight them, which part he intends shall be at *Newry* on Monday the 11th. Instant, which will from thence march to *Belfast*, and from thence to *Colerain* and *Londonderry*, as his Excellency intends. And that the Country *Irish* (not of the Army) Men, Women and Boys, now all armed with Half-pikes and Baggonets, in the Counties of *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Tyrone*, *Londonderry*, *&c.* will upon the approach of the said part of the Army, and Resistance thereunto made, immediately enter upon a Massacree of the *British* in the said Counties; which force and violence of the Rabble, his Excellency says, he cannot restrain.

These are the heads of what I can offer to you to the best of my memory from his Excellencies own mouth, but I intend to stay here this night, where if you think fit, I shall fully Discourse with you of all the above Particulars, whereof I hope you will give immediate notice to all chiefly concerned in your Neighbourhood. This in haste is all from

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

Alexander Osborn.

The

Conrard de Roſen, *Marſhal General of all His Majeſties Forces,*

DEclares by theſe preſents, to the Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of the City of *London-Derry*, that in caſe they do not betwixt this and *Munday* next, at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, being the firſt of *July* in the Year of our Lord 1689. agree to ſurrender the ſaid place of *London-Derry* unto the King upon ſuch Conditions as may be granted them according to the Inſtructions and Power Lieutenant General *Hamilton* formerly received from the King; that he will forthwith iſſue out his Orders from the Barony of *Inniſhowen*, and the Sea-coſts round about, as far as *Charlemont*, for the gathering together of thoſe of their Faction, whether protected or not, and cauſe them immediately to be brought to the Walls of *London-Derry*, where it ſhall be lawful for thoſe that are in the Town (in caſe they have any pity of them) to open the Gates and receive them into the Town, otherwiſe they will be forced to ſee their Friends and neareſt Relations al ſtarved for want of Food, he having reſolved not to leave one of them at home, nor any thing to maintain them: And that all hopes of Succor may be taken away, by the Landing of any Troops in theſe Parts from *England*, he further declares, That in caſe they refuſe to ſubmit, he will forthwith cauſe all the ſaid Country to be immediately deſtroyed, that if any Succors ſhould be hereafter ſent them from *England*, they may periſh with them for want of Food; beſides which he has a very conſiderable Army, as well for the oppoſing of them in all places, that ſhall be judged neceſſary, as for the protection of all the reſt of His Majeſties dutiful Subjects, whoſe Goods and Chattles he promiſes

Vide Page 34.

to ſecure, deſtroying all the reſt that cannot be conveniently brought into ſuch places as he ſhall judge neceſſary to be preſerved; and burning the Houſes and Mills, not only of thoſe that are in actual Rebellion, but alſo of their Friends and Adherents, that no hopes of eſcaping may be left for any Man; beginning this very day to ſend his neceſſary Orders to all Governors and other Commanders of His Majeſties Forces, at *Colerain*, *Antrim*, *Carrigfergus*, *Belfaſt*, *Dunganon*, *Charlemont*, *Belturbat*, *Sligo*, to Colonel *Sarſefield* Commanding a flying Army beyond *Balliſhany*, Col. *Sutherland* Commanding another towards *Inniskellin*, and the Duke of *Berwick* another on *Fynwather*, to cauſe all the Men, Women and Children, who are any ways Related to thoſe in *London-Derry*, or anywhere elſe in open Rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing further into the Kingdom; that in caſe before the ſaid *Munday*, the firſt of *July* in the Year of our Lord 1689. be expired, they do not ſend us Hoſtages, and other Deputies, with a full and ſufficient Power to Treat with us for the Surrender of the ſaid City of *London-Derry*, on reaſonable conditions, they ſhall not after that time be admitted to any Treaty whatſoever; and the Army which ſhall continue the Siege, and will with the aſſiſtance of God ſoon reduce them, ſhall have orders to give no Quarter, or ſpare either Age or Sex in caſe they are taken by Force; but if they return to the Obedience due to their natural Prince, he promiſes them that the Conditions granted to them in His Majeſties name, ſhall be inviolably obſerved by all His Majeſties Subjects; and that he himſelf will have a care to protect them on all occaſions, even to take their part, if any injury, contrary to agreement, ſhould be done them, making himſelf reſponſeable for the performance of the Conditions on which they ſhall agree to Surrender the ſaid Place of *London-Derry* to the King. *Given under my hand this* 30th *of* June, *in the Year of Lord* 1689. Le Mareſhal de Roſen

Col. Hamilton's *Propoſals.*

I. THAT Col. *Oneil* has a Power to Diſcourſe with the Governours of *Derry* from General *Hamilton*, as appears by his ſending of this. Vide Page 3

II. That the General has full Power, does appear by his Commiſſion.

III. That General *Roſe* has no Power from the King to intermeddle with what Lieutenant General *Hamilton* does, as to the Siege, being only ſent to oppoſe the Engliſh Succour; and that all Conditions and Parlies is left to the ſaid Lieutenant General *Hamilton*: That as to what Articles ſhall be agreed on, they may may ſee by the Kings Warrant he has full Power to confirm them: Notwithſtanding, if they do not think this ſufficient, he will give what other reaſonable Security they can demand. As to the Engliſh Landing, ſuch as had Commiſſions from the Prince of *Orange*, need not be apprehenſive, ſince it will be the Kings Intereſt to take as much care of his Proteſtant Subjects, as of any other, he making no diſtinction of Religion.

IV. As to what concerns the *Inneskillin* People, they ſhall have the ſame Terms as thoſe of *Derry*, on their Submiſſion, the King being willing to ſhew Mercy to all his Subjects, and quiet his Kingdoms.

V. That the Lieutenant General deſires no better, than having it communicated to all the Garriſon; he being willing to employ ſuch as will freely ſwear to ſerve his Majeſty faithfully; and all ſuch as have a deſire to live in Town, ſhall have Protection, and free Liberty of Goods and Religion.

As to the Laſt Point, Such as have a mind to return to their Homes, ſhall have a neceſſary Guard with them to their reſpective Habitations, and Victuals to ſupply them; where

they ſhall be reſtored to all they poſſeſs'd formerly, not only by the Sheriffs and Juſtices of the Peace, but alſo by Governours and Officers of the Army, who from time to time will do them right, and give them Repriſals of Cattle from ſuch as have taken them to the Mountains.

At the Camp at Derry,
27 June, 89. *Rich. Hamilton.*

An Account of Officers Killed and Taken by the Beſieged in London-Derry *during the Siege in* 1689, *whoſe Names we could learn.*

At Pemy-burn-Mill.

General *Mommune* a Frenchman
Major *Tafe*
Major *Waggun*
Major General *Puſinan* } Kill'd.
Capt. *Fitzgerald*
Quartermaſter *Caſſore*, a Frenchman.

At the Windmil, May *the* 6th.

Brigadeer General *Ramſey*
Capt. *Fleaming*
Capt. *Fox*
Lieutenant *Welch* } Kill'd.
Lieutenant *Kelly*
Enſign *Kadel*
Captain *Barnwel*
Enſign *Barnwel*

Priſoners.

Sir *George Aylmer*
Lieutenant Colonel *Talbot* } Priſoners.
Lieutenant *Netervel*
Lieutenant *Newcomen*

At

At the Windmill, June *the 4th*.

Lieutenant Colonel *Farwel*
Two French Captains
Adjutant *Fahey*
Quartermaſter *Kelley*
Enſign *Noris*
Capt. *Graham*
Lieutenant *Burcke*
Enſign *Arthor*

} Kill'd.

Priſoners at the ſame.

Captain *Butler*, Second Son to my Lord *Mountgerret*, led on the Forlorn Hope of Horſe.
Captain *Mac Donnell.*
Captain *Mac Donogh.*
Captain *Watſon.*
Lieutenant *Euſtice.*
Sergeant *Peggot.*
A French Lieutenant.

At the Attempt of the Walls, June 28.

A French Lieutenant-Colonel
Captain *Mac Carlie*
Captain *O Breayen*
A French Captain
An Engliſh Captain
An Engliſh Lieutenant.

} Kill'd.

Priſoners.

A Corporal and Private Centinel.

Officers Killed in ſeveral Places about the Town.

Lieutenant *Fitz Patrick* in the Orchard on other ſide of the Walls.
Lieutenant *Con O Neal.*
Enſign *Conelly* kill'd in a Boat, and 12 Priſoners taken.
Two Friers kill'd in their Habits in the ſame Orchard.
Enſign *Ambroſs* on the Mountains. Lieutenant

Lieutenant *Talbot* had his Arm ſhot off at *Colmore*, from the Ships.

Drowned coming over at Liford.

Major *Nangle*
An Enſign.

Generals	1	Enſigns	6
Brigadeer Generals	1	Sargents	1
Major Generals	1	Corporals	1
Lieutenant Colonels	3	Cornets	1
Majors	5	Quartermaſters	2
Captains	16	Adjutants	1
Lieutenants	9		
In all	48	And two Fryers.	

An Accompt of the Subſiſtance delivered to the Soldiers, and how many Companies and Regiments received.

Col. *Bakers*	25	Companies.
Col. *Walker*	15	
Col. *Crafton*	12	
Col. *Skiventon*	17	Col. *Michelbourn*
Col. *Lance*	13	
Col. *Mount-ro*	13	
Col. *Hamill*	14	
Col. *Morea*	8	
In all	117	Companies.

Each Company conſiſting of Sixty Men; in all Seven thouſand and twenty private Men, and Three hundred and fifty one Officers.

April

April 20. To each Company a Barrel of Beef, and a Boll of Meal. In all 117 Barrels of Beef, and 117 Bolls of Meal.

April 27. To each Man 4 pounds of Beef, and 4 quarts of Meal, and 3 pounds of Salmon. In all 21060 *l.* of Salmon, 28080 quarts of Meal, 28080 *l.* of Beef.

May 4. To each Company a Barrel of Beef, 120 *l.* of Meal, half a hundred weight of Butter. In all 107 Barrels of Beef, 14050 *l.* of Meal, 58½ hundredsand a half of Butter.

May 11. Six pounds of Meal for each private Man. In all 42020 *l.* of Meal.

May 18. Two pounds of Wheat to each Man. In all 14040 *l.*

May 24. Half a Barrel of Beef to each Company, 120 *l.* of Meal, half a Barrel of Barley. In all 58½ Barrels of Beef, 58½ Barrels of Barley, 14340 *l.* of Meal.

June 1. To each Regiment 5 Barrels of Wheat, and 5 Barrels of Shilling. In all 40 Barrels of Wheat, and 40 Barrels of Shilling.

June 8. One pound and a half of Meal to each Man, and half a Barrel of Barley to each Company. In all 9530 *l.* of Meal, of Barley 10530 *l.* of Wheat.

June 15. Half a Barrel of Barley to each Company, and a pound of Meal to each Man. In all 58½ Barrels of Barley, and 7020 *l.* of Meal.

June 19. One pound of Meal, and one pound and half of Wheat to each man. In all 7020 *l.* of Meal.

June 21. One pound and an half of Wheat to each Man.

June 25. One pound of Tallow to each Man, one pound of Meal, and half a pound of Beef, the Army consisting of 6185 Men.

July 4. Allowance to the Army being 5709 Men, to each Man one pound of Meal, one pound of French Butter, and two pound of Ginger, *per Com.* being 114 *l.* of Ginger.

July

July 8. To the Army being 5520 Men, to each Man one pound of Meal, one pound of French Butter, two pounds of Anniſeeds, to each Company, being 114 *l.* and one quarter of a pound of Tobacco.

July 13. To the Army, conſiſting of 5334. to each man half a pound of Meal, half a pound of Shilling, half a pound of Beef.

July 17. To the Army, conſiſting of 5114, to each man half a pound of Meal, half a pound of Shilling, half a pound of Tallow, 3 pound of ſalt Hides.

July 22. The Army being 4973, to each half a pound of Starch, a quarter of a pound of Tallow, one pound of Anniſeeds, to a Company, being 117.

July 25. The Army being 4892. half a pound of Tallow, half a pound of Shilling, three quarters of a pound of Dry Hides.

July 27. The Army being 4456 Men, to each Man half a pound of Meal, one pound and an half of Horſe-fleſh, with two pecks of Bay Salt to each Company, being an 117 Companies.

July 30. The Army being 4508 Men, to each man 3 pound of Meal, 2 pound of Beef, one pint of Peaſe.

May 5. To the Officers of Mr. *Skiventon's* Regiment, 4 Barrels of Beef, 4 Barrels of Meal, 4 Firkins of Butter.

May 15. To Colonel *Mountros's* Officers 4 pound of Beef, 3 pound of Salmon, 4 pound of Meal to each Officer.

May 25. Colonel *Hamill's* Officers one Firkin of Butter.

July 5. To 288 Officers, to each 2 pound of Meal, and 2 pound of Salmon.

July 12. To 351 Officers, to each 2 pound of Meal, and one pound and a half of Butter.

July 23. To 300 Officers, to each one pound of Wheat, one pound of Groats.

July 16. To 260 Officers, to each half a pound of Tobacco.

July

'ry'd Tal-
ow, ſo call'd.

Oats after
grinding un-
ſifted.

July 27. To each Officer one pound and a half of Horſe-fleſh, one pound and a half of Barley, being 252 Officers.

The Names of the Clergy-men that ſtayed in London-Derry *during the Siege*, 1689.

Mr. G. *Walker* Governor of *London-Derry*
Mr. *Mich. Clenakan* Miniſter of the ſame
Mr. *Seth Whittel* of *Belliogby*, dead
Mr. *James Watmough* of *Arigal*, dead
Mr. *John Rowen* of *Belteagh*, dead
Mr. *Rich. Crowther*, Curat of *Comber*, dead
Mr. *Tho. Sempel* Curat of *Donaghmore*
Mr. *Robert Morgan* Curat of *Cappy*
} Of the Dioceſs of *Derry*.

Mr. *Chriſt. Jinny* Prebend of *Mullabbracke*
Mr. *John Campbel* of *Segoe*
Mr. *Moſes Davies* of *Stewart* Town
Mr. *Andrew Robiſon* of *Stewar* Town
Mr. *Bartholomew Black* Curat of *Aghalon*
Mr. *Ellingsworth*, from beſides *Newry*, dead
} Of the Dioceſs of *Ardmah*.

Mr. *John Knox* Miniſter of *Glaſcogh*, &c.
Mr. *Johnſon* of
Mr. *Chriſty* Curat of *Monaghan*
} Of the Dioceſs of *Clogher*.

Mr. *William Cunningham* of *Killiſhondra* in the Dioceſs of *Kilmore*.

As alſo Nonconforming Miniſters, to the Number of Seven, whoſe Names I cannot learn, Four of which dyed in the Siege.

The Number of Bombs thrown into the City of London-Derry, *since the beginning of the Siege.*

	Big.	Small.
April 24.		3
April 25.		3
April 27.		18
From *April* the 27*th* till the 4*th* of *May*, at several times		6
June 2.	3	1
June 3.	28	
June 4.	37	
June 5.	21	
June 6.	30	
June 7.	6	
June 8.	36	
June 11.		28
June 13.	26	
June 21.		21
June 24.	6	
June 27.	13	
June 28.	22	
June 29.	10	
July 2.		22
July 3.		28
July 4.	14	
July 5.	3	6
July 6.	5	10
July 7.		18
July 8. and tenth		24
July 11.		4
July 14.		18
July 15.		24
July 16.		16
July 17.		14
July 18.		12
July 19.		22
July 21. 28		28
	261	326
Total	587	

Memorandum that one of the great Bombs being brought to the Scale did weigh 272*l.* after 17*l.* of pouder was emptied out of it.

And that one of the smalleſt Bombs being emptied, did weigh 34*l.*

Till the 22th of *July*.

July

July 22. 42 Cannon Ball thrown into the City about 20 *l.* weight a piece, before nine of the Clock in the Morning. –
More, 6 the ſame Evening.
July 23. 20 more before Dinner, and we could not compute them afterwards, they came ſo thick upon us.

A Letter writ by an Iniskellin-*Man, about the Wrong done my Lord* Kingſton *by drawing him from his Garriſon at* Sligo, *to one at* Derry.

SIR,

HAving this opportunity, I think fit to let you know the great and moſt lamentable diſappointment we are under. My Lord *Kingſton* is baſely us'd by your Officers; they have drawn him from the Garriſon of *Sligo*, which he had ſo bravely Fortify'd, and had ſuch a number of Diſciplin'd Men both Horſe and Foot in, and ſo well arm'd, that he could not but have done Service with them, and have made good that Poſt againſt the Enemy: But Col. *Londy* writ to him, That the Blood of all the Proteſtants of the North will lie upon him, if he does not quit the Garriſon of *Sligo*, and come to their Aſſiſtance. Upon this he marches from *Sligo*, and at *Baliſhanny* meets a Letter of Col. *Londy's*, telling him, There was no Proviſion for him at *Derry*, and that he muſt quarter there. My Lord takes Horſe, rides twenty Miles in the Night to underſtand the meaning of theſe things, but finds the Enemy had ſtop't all paſſages to *Derry*; ſo he returns to his Men, and there finds that *Sligo* was poſſeſſed alſo by the Enemy. You may imagine what a Diſtraction we were in upon this; but with the moſt earneſt entreaty we prevailed with my Lord to go for *England*, to ſolicit for Relief from thence, and are reſolv'd to to take our ſhelter in *Iniskellin*; if any thing happen amiſs to us, our Children, if they ſurvive, may curſe your Great Men for it, *&c.* Page 19.

FINIS.

Advertisement.

THE Trial of Mr. *Price* and One hundred Proteſtants at *Wicklow* before Chief Juſtice *Keating*, with the Condemnation of about Two hundred Proteſtant Gentlemen at *Galloway*, *price* 6 d.

The Journal of the proceedings of the Parliament in *Ireland*, beginning *May* 7. 1689, *price* 3 d.

A true Account of the preſent State of *Ireland*, *price* 6d.

The Hiſtory of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in 8°. Tranſlated by *Ferrand Spence*.

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Spanhemius's Panegyrick on K. *William* and Q. *Mary*.

The Deteſtable Deſigns of *France* Expoſed; or, the true Sentiments of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, repreſenting the injuſtice of the King of *France* by his Declaration of War againſt His Catholick Majeſty, and the Juſtice of the Counter-declaration of the Marqueſs of *Gaſtannaga*, his Governor General of the *Low Countries*.

Printed for *Robert Clavel* at the *Peacock* in St. *Pauls* Church-Yard.

A particular Account of the preſent Perſecutions and inhumane Oppreſſions of the Proteſtants in *France*, *price* 6 d. Sold by *R. Simpſon* at the *Harp* in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard.